

7. I have spoken to the people, and I believe registration would be popular, as giving a greater solidity to the most important event in their lives. However, this may be, registration could at first be tentative and optional, and after it proved a success, might be made compulsory.

8. The registrars should be very carefully selected by Magistrates, and their names should be published in the gazette. The fee should be small, and might all go to remunerate the registrar, who should only be required to pay the value of the registers, &c., he is furnished with by Government.

No. A, dated the 19th September 1872.

From—MOULVI MAHOMMUD, Deputy Magistrate of Furreedpore,
To—W. S. WELLS, Esq., Magistrate of Furreedpore.

WITH reference to the letter of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, No. 4196 of the 10th July last, I have the honor to submit the following report in accordance with your endorsement of the 9th instant.

It is certainly a fact that most Mahomedans, specially in this part of the country, do feel a grievance in the cases under notice. I need not mention that the law, as it now stands, requires the husband to prove the marriage at first and then the charge of adultery or enticement.

The Mahomedan law of marriage absolutely requires nothing more than the consent of the contracting parties in the presence of two witnesses. No ceremonies are strictly necessary. It is evident, therefore, that after a lapse of some time either the witnesses may forget the transaction or the parties themselves may forget who the witnesses were. There is consequently an impossibility in most cases to prove the marriage.

With regard to the other point of the proof under section 497, the Mahomedan law is as stringent as the explanation attached at the foot of section 375 of the Penal Code applicable to it. There is no other way of removing the difficulty except by allowing a greater latitude in the construction of the law as it stands.

The first difficulty, viz. the proof of marriage may be partially remedied by having the registration of all Mahomedan marriages, but I would humbly submit that unless such registration be made compulsory people would not abide the law. In order, however, to make it compulsory penal provisions must be made. This would again lead the poor and illiterate people, for whose benefit the law is proposed, to evade trouble and expense by simply keeping concubines instead of performing "*nika*," The remedy would therefore be productive of more harm than good; at any rate, would plunge the people into one class of evils to save them from another. Besides, the agency, I mean the Registrars, will not be easy to get, and there ought to be at least one for every three or four villages. The inconvenience of the contracting parties (the bridegroom and bride) appearing before a Registrar the necessary forms and process of law will neither be understood by the common people nor liked by them. Not to mention the facility of evading the law by the crime above alluded to.

Under these circumstances, in my humble opinion, the mere fact of a woman remaining with, and under the protection of, a man as husband and wife for a certain period, may be taken as presumptive evidence of marriage, unless fully rebutted by the party charged with adultery or enticement.

This would, I humbly suggest, not only give a comparative facility to the aggrieved husband to make out his case, but in the long run put a stop to a great deal of prostitution and social degradation. Neither the man nor the woman will lose by the introduction of such a practice in the Courts; and the Mahomedan people will, I hope, fully appreciate the benefit of the change.

MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS.

No. 371, dated Bhaugulpore, the 27th February 1873.

From—G. N. BARLOW, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 6755 of the 11th December last, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of the Purneah Magistrate's letter, No. 389 of the 17th instant, with enclosures, and to state that I approve of the reduction in the number of the pounds as therein recommended.

2. With regard to the Magistrate's proposal to place certain pounds under the charge of punchayets, as directed in Government Circular No. 43 of the 7th August, as there are not at present punchayets constituted legally and for any formal purpose at any of the outlying places where the pounds in question are proposed to be located, it is presumed that the Magistrate's suggestion is to put the pounds in charge of private persons constituted a punchayet for the express purpose of looking after the pounds. As far as my experience of the trustworthiness of punchayets of this class goes, I object altogether to the proposal, and would rather see the management continued as at present by a common mohurir acting under the orders of the Magistrate.

3. It remains however, in view of the nature of the orders conveyed in your No. 6755 of the 11th December, for the Government to say whether or not any pounds shall continue to exist at places in failure of the presence thereof of a police station or outpost or of a punchayet. If the question be decided in the negative, the closing of so many pounds in the Purneah district will cause inconvenience and dissatisfaction to the public and loss to the revenue.

No. 389, dated Purneah, the 17th February 1873.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Purneah,

To—The Commissioner of Circuit, Bhaugulpore Division.

IN reply to your No. 1957, dated 17th December 1872, I have the honor to forward to you two lists, one marked A, to which is annexed a sketch map showing the pounds which I propose to retain in this district, and another marked B, containing a list of those pounds which should, in my opinion, be abolished.

2. In list A the pounds at the sudder station have not been included, as they are under the municipality. All the other pounds are either at police stations or outposts, or will be placed under punchayets.

Mr. Wyer has visited a large number of pounds, and has selected suitable persons to form the punchayets in many places in the sudder sub-division. The sub-divisional officers will, on the sites being approved by you, select punchayets for their pounds where required.

In places where existing pounds were near outposts, they have been moved to the outposts.

3. The total number of pounds proposed to be retained is 59. Eleven of these will be at police stations, fifteen at outposts, three at sub-divisional or Honorary Magistrate's headquarters, and the remaining thirty will be managed by punchayets.

LIST A.

Sudder Thannah.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Singya ... | ... | ... | Punchayet consisting of the jeith ryots—
Mohem Chowdri.
Jekee Mundul.
Hurrel Chowdri.
Kanche Jha. |
| 2. Burra Sudhegli | ... | ... | Punchayet names to be submitted hereafter. |
| 3. Brijgawn | ... | ... | Punchayet—
Shaikh Morad Buksh of Bojgawn.
Kannya Lal and Mohim Mundul of Pokhuria. |
| 4. Chucklah | ... | ... | Punchayet—
Munshi Jowhur Ali, Bukhullah, and Mangee Kungrah. |
| 5. Beerpore Lokrai | ... | ... | Punchayet—
Kapurchand, Monorat Das, Sirsha, Shaikh Kinari. |

Gundwara Thannah.

1. Gundwara	...	...	Police station.
2. Caragolah	...	...	" outpost.
3. Peermokam	...	...	Punchayet—
			Sue Lall Jha
			Eklall Jha
			Kusi Sahu
			Fedi Sabu
			} Jeith ryots.
4. Maiswah	...	...	Punchayet—
			Mosabib Singh.
			Sernau Joahuri Mundul.
			Seam Mundul.
5. Nicendra	...	...	Punchayet not appointed.
6. Porthea	...	...	Ditto ditto.
7. Kolasi	...	...	Punchayet—
			Mr. G. Shillingford, and others to be named.
8. Sookhasun	...	...	Punchayet not appointed.

Munihari Thannah.

1. Munihari	...	...	Police station.
2. Jeriabari	...	...	Mr. C. A. Shillingford, Honorary Magistrate.

Kudbah Thannah.

1. Kudbah	...	...	Police station.
2. Saifgunge	...	...	" outpost.
3. Azimnagar Pokhuria	...	...	Punchayet to be appointed.
4. Asahutgunge	...	...	Ditto ditto.

Bulrampore Thannah.

1. Bulrampore	...	...	Police station.
2. Ranigunge	...	...	" outpost.
3. Bursoe	...	...	Punchayet to be appointed.

Kusba Amour Thannah.

1. Kusba Amour	...	...	Police station.
2. Palankamp	...	...	Punchayet to be appointed.
3. Pokhuria	...	...	Ditto ditto.
4. Dingrah Ghât	...	...	Police outpost.
5. Belgachee	...	...	Ditto.

Dumdaha Thannah.

1. Dumdaha	...	...	Police station.
2. Munghua	...	...	Punchayet to be appointed.

Kishengunge Thannah.

1. Kishengunge	...	...	Police station.
2. Bheriadangi	...	...	Sub-divisional head-quarters.
3. Gwalpukur	...	...	Police outpost.
4. Kutmohun	...	...	Punchayet to be named.
5. Assuraghur	...	...	Police outpost.

Kalliagunge Thannah.

1. Kalliagunge	...	...	Police station.
2. Gysal	...	...	Police outpost.
3. Kalooghât	...	...	Ditto.
4. Illuabari	...	...	Ditto.
5. Chopra	...	...	Ditto.
6. Khurkurri	...	...	Punchayet.
7. Bhutgaon	...	...	Police outpost.

Bahadurgunge Thannah.

1. Bahadurgunge	...	...	Police station.
2. Matari	...	...	Punchayet.
3. Dewangunge	...	...	Ditto.

Arrareah Thannah.

1. Arrareah	...	...	Punchayet.
2. Bussuntapore	...	...	Sub-divisional head-quarters.
3. Chalbama	...	...	Punchayet.
4. Chakai	...	...	Ditto.
5. Kuchri	...	...	Ditto.
6. Burdaha	...	...	Ditto.

Mutiari Thannah.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 1. Mutiari | ... | ... | Police station. |
| 2. Koari | ... | ... | " outpost. |
| 3. Piraha Saifgunge | ... | ... | Punchayet. |
| 4. Nawabgunge | ... | ... | Police outpost. |
| 5. Khawuspur | ... | ... | Punchayet. |

Raneegunge Thannah.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 1. Raneegunge | ... | ... | Police station. |
| 2. Beernagar (Puraria) | ... | ... | " outpost. |
| 3. Raisuri | ... | ... | Punchayet. |
| 4. Mirzapore | ... | ... | Ditto. |

LIST B.

Sudder Thannah.

1. Dhurriapur.
2. Muthia.

Gundwara Thannah.

1. Luchmipur.
2. Jerlahi.
3. Bhowanipore.

Munihari Thannah.

1. Pagulbari.
2. Rampur Hursersad.
3. Byrcea.

Kudbah Thannah.

1. Chimnah.

Kusba Amour Thannah.

1. Niehitpur.
2. Dulmalpur.

Dumdaha Thannah.

1. Koari.

Bulrampore Thannah.

1. Budail.

Kishengunge Thannah.

1. Goltee.
2. Aranee.
3. Shikarpur (transferred to Assuraghur).

Kalligunge Thannah.

1. Bhowanipore (transferred to Kuloo-ghât).
2. Kalikadanga.
3. Tatpowah.
4. Udrail (transferred to Chopra).
5. Dimti (transferred to Illuabari).
6. Cuhakulli.
7. Hât Sonapur.

Bahadurgunge Thannah.

1. Hurundanga.
2. Himnutnagar.
3. Bigria.

Ariareah Thannah.

1. Puraria.
2. Jagjan.
3. Parwakhoori.
4. Maldwar.
5. Ghosaipur.
6. Rohikpur.
7. Gohomah.
8. Khooshipur.

Raneegunge Thannah.

1. Gudwash.
2. Israin.
3. Judduaputti.
4. Maharajgunge.

Mutiari Thannah.

1. Amahara.

W. KEMBLE,
Officiating Magistrate.

No. 1550, dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 371 of the 27th ultimo, with its enclosure, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the reduction in the number of pounds in the district of Purneah and the retention of the 59 pounds proposed by the Magistrate. It is, however, to be understood that pounds are not to be kept up in places where they do not severally pay their expenses.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor quite approves of the proposal made by Mr. Kemble to entrust pounds at a distance from police stations to the superintendence of local punchayets. His Honor thinks that people locally interested are much more likely to see justice done than a paid official. Nothing is so liable to abuse as the charge for food on account of impounded cattle, and in very many respects the whole system of pounds is liable to abuse, unless

it is checked by those who may feel the effects of abuse. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it quite right that punchayets should be formed for this purpose. Although regular communal punchayets cannot now be formed, there is no reason why attempts should not be made to make use of select men or elders of the people for many purposes when there is occasion for them. Officers of great experience in Bengal, especially Mr. C. H. Campbell, the late Commissioner of the Presidency Division, have strongly urged on the Lieutenant-Governor that much use may be made of such people if they are treated civilly and in an honorable manner, and an attempt is thus made to evoke in them public spirit and a desire to perform honorable functions for the benefit of their fellow-countrymen. The result of the census operations has gone very far to confirm this view, immense assistance having been received from unpaid and honorary enumerators selected from the people. In such a matter, then, as pounds, which to some may seem small, but which is really most important as affecting the comfort and interests of the people of country places, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason why endeavour should not be made to obtain such assistance. Under the punchayet the pounds might be put in charge of a chowkidar, school-master, village post-master, retired agriculturalist, or other respectable person. His Honor hopes that Mr. Kemble will try to carry out the system to the best advantage.

Circular No. 39, dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in Charge of the Judicial Department,
To—All Commissioners.

It has recently been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that it is impossible to remit to the thannah daily money realized from pounds which are situated at a distance from police stations and treasuries. I am therefore desired to say that the order conveyed in the Government resolution of 7th August last, requiring money to be paid in daily, need not be held to apply to pounds which are not at a police station. The local officers should exercise their discretion in such cases as to the times of remittance.

BABOO SURYA KANTH ACHARYA CHOUDHURI'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

No. 1241, dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 975, dated 5th March 1873, regarding the grant of Rs. 480, made by Baboo Surya Kantha Acharya Choudhuri, zemindar of Muktagachi in zillah Mymensing, for the foundation of two scholarships for the encouragement of schools in East Bengal.

2. The Commissioner of Dacca will be requested to convey the acknowledgments of Government for the liberality of Baboo Surya Kantha Acharya. As suggested by the Accountant-General, His Honor authorizes the opening of a separate trust fund with the amount for the payment of two scholarships, one of Rs. 10 per mensem, tenable for two years in the Dacca College, to be awarded to the student who stands next in merit to those who succeed in obtaining Government scholarships at the university entrance examination, and the other of Rs. 4 per mensem, tenable for five years, to be given to the student who obtains the highest marks at the last vernacular scholarship examination.

STRENGTH OF TEAK TIMBER GROWN AT ARRAH.

No. 299, dated Camp Dehree, the 25th January 1873.

From—H. C. LEVINGE, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Soane Circle,
To—The Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

IN course of conversation with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the other day, I mentioned to him that a large teak tree had been cut down at Arrah, and that I had purchased it for our work; he requested me to experiment on its strength and report the result. I asked Mr. Fouracres, Executive Engineer, Workshop Division, to test the timber, which he has done, and copy of his report is hereto annexed. The butt of the tree, 23 feet in length, averaged 4 feet 8 inches in girth, and contained nearly 32 cubic feet. The timber has proved to be 16½ per cent. stronger than Moulmein teak. I saw the fractured pieces myself, and was much struck with the extreme toughness of the fibre.

2. I have been informed that this tree, the finest of a group of five or six growing in the church compound at Arrah, was planted in 1790; but whether this is really the case or not I am unable to state positively; possibly some records exist which would throw light on the subject; and it would no doubt be very interesting to ascertain with certainty the age of the tree.

No. 184, dated Dehree, the 24th January 1873.

From—C. FOURACRES, Esq., Executive Engineer, Dehree Workshop Division,
To—The Superintending Engineer, Soane Circle.

WITH reference to verbal instructions received from you a few days ago, I have the honor to inform you that I have sawn up part of the log of teak timber that was grown in Arrah; its length was 23 feet 6 inches and average quarter girth 14 inches; its cubic contents 31' 11" 10". The timber is first class, sound, and close grained; the fibres well interlaced. I cut out three bars 1 foot 2 inches square, and tested them as follows:—

The bars were placed on two supports 3 feet apart, and than loaded in the middle by suspending a loaded box and putting on weights until they broke.

The first bar broke with	...	...	...	757lb
Second	...	...	...	850,,
Third	...	...	...	831,,
			Average	812½lb

The same experiments with Moulmein timber show that 697lb is the average strength. Therefore the teak grown at Arrah is 16½ per cent. stronger than Moulmein timber.

I beg also to state that I have always considered Indian teak of a better quality, and that it is more durable than Burmah teak.

RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

No. 829, dated Calcutta, the 3rd March 1873.

From—R. H. WILSON, Esq., Officiating Inspector-General of Registration,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Government and for publication in the *Gazette*, the returns (Nos. 1 to 4) of Joint Stock Companies for the year 1872, submitted by the Registrar agreeably to Government order No. 352, dated 15th January 1866. It will be observed that the year 1872 is the first in the history of these companies in which no company has been wound up.

No. I.
Comparative Statement showing the Number and Capital of Joint Stock Companies Registered and Wound up, &c., during the years 1857 to 1872.

	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
Registered nominal capital	2	16,00,000	9	45,00,000	14	78,53,500	12	50,50,500	15	58,45,000	12	58,61,000	55	3,05,20,000	32	1,15,28,900	24	6,10,98,000	24	6,10,98,000	10	11,44,000	11	18,50,000	2	11,20,000	3	1,17,00,000	2	4,15,000	7	15,33,000	13	34,10,000	223	15,36,30,900
Increase of nominal capital	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,000	...	1,33,000	...	10,62,000	...	8,74,500	...	34,65,500	...	64,72,000	...	14,20,000	...	1,87,46,000	...	1,87,46,000	...	10,60,000	...	...	...	3,00,000	...	...	...	40,000	...	2,70,000	...	3,41,06,000
Total ...	2	16,00,000	9	45,05,000	14	81,14,500	12	51,83,500	15	69,07,000	12	67,35,500	55	3,39,85,500	32	1,80,00,900	24	6,31,18,000	24	6,31,18,000	10	1,95,90,000	11	29,10,000	2	11,20,000	3	1,20,00,000	2	4,15,000	7	15,73,000	13	36,80,000	223	15,97,41,900
Deduct capital not paid up...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,73,600	...	1,73,000	...	65,000	...	1,45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,58,000	
Deduct reduction of capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,60,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,85,000	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,60,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	4,73,600	...	1,73,000	...	65,000	...	1,45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,43,900	
Balance of nominal capital	...	16,00,000	...	45,05,000	...	81,14,500	...	48,28,500	...	67,07,000	...	67,35,500	...	3,35,11,900	...	1,78,25,000	...	6,30,53,000	...	1,97,45,000	...	29,10,000	...	11,20,000	...	1,20,00,000	...	3,97,000	...	15,73,000	...	36,80,000	...	18,82,98,300		
Deduct wound up ...	...	...	2	1,20,000	1	8,00,000	3	2,15,000	3	4,60,000	4	17,84,000	8	70,25,000	7	33,95,000	11	30,96,500	20	2,50,30,000	16	3,64,25,000	19	73,92,500	8	24,08,400	3	1,25,00,000	4	18,75,000	...	...	...	...	108	10,31,24,400
Deduct transferred to N. W. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deduct transferred to Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deduct transferred to defunct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	2	1,20,000	1	6,00,000	3	2,15,000	3	4,60,000	4	17,84,000	8	70,25,000	7	33,95,000	11	30,96,500	21	2,52,30,000	32	4,12,36,000	37	1,20,56,400	8	24,06,400	4	1,25,60,000	4	16,75,000	...	...	...	...	145	11,18,59,300
Balance remaining on the Calcutta Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	7,64,30,000

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd January 1878.

No. II.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies Registered in 1872.

Name of Companies.	When registered.	Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
1. Assensole Trading and Building Company, Limited.	2nd Nov. 1872...	50,000
2. Borsillah Tea Company, Limited	24th Sept. " ...	1,10,000
3. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	7th Aug. " ...	15,00,000
4. Central Terai Tea Company, Limited	4th April " ...	4,00,000
5. Chitpore Screw Company, Limited	29th July " ...	75,000
6. Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Company, Limited...	15th July " ...	1,50,000
7. Fallochi Tea Company, Limited	12th June " ...	2,00,000
8. Hoolungory Tea Company, Limited	23rd March " ...	4,00,000
9. Jookai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited	15th Nov. " ...	1,50,000
10. Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, Limited	8th Feb. " ...	1,00,000
11. Mahalderam Tea Company, Limited	14th May " ...	25,000
12. Majagram Tea Company, Limited	27th Jan. " ...	2,00,000
13. The Planter's Stores Company, Limited	15th May " ...	50,000
Total	...	34,10,000

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd January 1873.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. III.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies existing on the 31st December 1872.

Name of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
1. Arcuttipore Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
2. Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
3. Assensole Trading and Building Company, Limited	50,000
4. Bengal Coal Company, Limited	22,00,000
5. Burdwan Stone Company, Limited	3,00,000
6. Bengal Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
7. Balasam Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
8. Bangalore Bank, Limited	10,00,000
9. Bengal Uncovenanted Service Medical Hall Association, Limited	50,000
10. Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	12,00,000
11. Bishnauth Tea Company, Limited	11,00,000
12. Brunton's Patent Press Company, Limited	6,00,000
13. Burmah Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,55,000
14. Bridgman Tea Company, Limited	60,000
15. Borsillah Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
16. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	15,00,000
17. Calcutta Docking Company, Limited	12,18,000
18. Central Cachar Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
19. Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited	2,20,000
20. Cavery Coffee Company, Limited	1,05,000
21. Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited	75,000
22. Chandypore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
23. Calcutta Opera House Company, Limited	40,000
24. Cutlecherra Company, Limited	2,30,000
25. Central Terai Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
26. Chitpore Screw Company, Limited	75,000
27. Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited	20,00,000
28. Durrung Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
29. Durrabhar Company, Limited	60,000
30. Darjeeling Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
31. Dehing Company, Limited	20,00,000
32. Dulcherra Tea Company, Limited	2,58,000
33. Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
34. East India Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
35. Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited	5,60,000
36. Equitable Coal Company, Limited	8,00,000
37. Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, Limited	4,00,000
38. Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,00,000

Name of Companies.			Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
39.	Falodhi Tea Company, Limited	...	2,00,000
40.	Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited	...	15,000
41.	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	...	15,00,000
42.	Gowripore Company, Limited	...	8,00,000
43.	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	...	9,20,000
44.	Hoolungory Tea Company, Limited	...	4,00,000
45.	Howrah Docking Company, Limited	...	8,00,000
46.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, five millions of dollars, equal to	...	1,12,50,000
47.	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited	...	29,00,000
48.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	...	50,000
49.	Jellalpoore Cachar Tea Company, Limited	...	1,60,000
50.	Jookai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited	...	1,50,000
51.	Kunchanpore Tea Company, Limited	...	5,00,000
52.	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, Limited	...	8,00,000
53.	Kuttal Tea Company, Limited	...	1,00,000
54.	Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, Limited	...	1,00,000
55.	Muttuck Tea Company, Limited	...	4,00,000
56.	Monacherra Tea Company, Limited	...	8,00,000
57.	Mahalderam Tea Company, Limited	...	25,000
58.	Majagram Tea Company, Limited	...	2,00,000
59.	Moran Tea Company, Limited	...	6,00,000
60.	Muddenhaut Tea Company, Limited	...	1,80,000
61.	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited	...	1,80,000
62.	Nutwanpore Tea Company, Limited	...	4,00,000
63.	New Mutual Tea Company, Limited	...	1,20,000
64.	Punkabaree Tea Company, Limited	...	2,50,000
65.	Port Canning Hotel Company, Limited	...	1,00,000
66.	Ramgurbh Company, Limited	...	10,00,000
67.	Sarawak Jailee Hindustan Banking and Trading Company, Limited	...	2,50,00,000
68.	Sylhet Tea Company, Limited	...	1,50,000
69.	Soom Tea Company, Limited	...	3,00,000
70.	Scott, Thompson and Company, Limited	...	5,00,000
71.	Singell Tea Company, Limited	...	6,25,000
72.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	...	20,000
73.	Tukvar Company, Limited	...	12,00,000
74.	Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited	...	9,00,000
75.	The Planter's Stores Company, Limited	...	50,000
76.	Victoria Tea Company, Limited	...	10,00,000
77.	Wastara Coffee Company, Limited	...	48,000
78.	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	...	2,70,000
Total			7,64,39,000

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd January 1873.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. IV.

Statement of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies registered under Act XXI of 1860 during 1872.

Name of Society.	Date of Registration.
1. Calcutta Girls' School	8th January 1872.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd January 1873.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

RESOLUTION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1873.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to publish for general information the

1. Government order No. 2325, dated 30th May 1872.
2. Letter from Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, No. 685, dated 17th June 1872.
3. Letter from Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce, No. 1807, dated 17th July 1872.
4. Government order No. 3380, dated 3rd August 1872.
5. Letter from Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, No. 626, dated 28th August 1872, and enclosure.
6. Letter from Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, No. 730, dated 24th September 1872, and enclosure.
7. Letter from Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce, No. 10, dated 31st December 1872, paragraphs 1, 2, 3.

correspondence marginally noted, relating to the cultivation of cotton in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. Throughout the hills of the northern and eastern frontiers of these provinces, including the newly-acquired Garo territory, cotton is a most important staple. All along the ranges surrounding Assam and lying between Assam and Sylhet, such as the Garo, Meekir, Khasi, Jynteah, Naga hills, and again between Sylhet and Cachar on one side and

Chittagong on the other side, as the Tipperah, Lushai, and Kookee Hills, as well as among the Chittagong Hills, the cultivation is of much the same character, and it is very desirable that attention should be drawn to the matter and experiments made. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the officers connected with the hill districts on the north-eastern frontier will do what they can in the way of small experiments in cotton cultivation for which seed will be supplied.

2. His Honor is also desirous of being furnished with fuller information about the production of cotton in the districts of Bengal. Reports have recently been received from the Commissioners of the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions concerning the outturn and cultivation of the cotton crops in some districts of Behar; but the information submitted is imperfect, and in other parts of Bengal our knowledge on the subject is certainly out of date and should be renewed. In some districts of Behar and the west there is a peculiar cultivation of cotton which ripens in May. In the Beerbhoom Jail garden some cotton, grown from the seed of a tree famous among the natives, was found to have produced an extraordinary yield. It is possible that districts which have not produced the ordinary Indian staple in large quantities may be fitted for foreign varieties. Mr. Login's late experiments seem to show that careful cultivation in ridges has a very good effect. Some very interesting facts may be expected from Orissa, where the cotton crop is sown in the cold weather, and there is a great probability of the produce being benefited by irrigation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution with the correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette*.

Ordered also that copies of this resolution, and its annexures, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce; to the Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India; to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; and to all Commissioners and District Officers, and that the Commissioners of Burdwan, Orissa, Chittagong, Cooch Behar, Assam, Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Chota Napore, be called on for a report on the subject.

Ordered also, that the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor be conveyed to Captain Lewin for his report.

No. 2325, dated Calcutta, the 30th May 1872.

From—T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy, to the Govt. of Bengal,

To—The Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

WITH reference to the remarks contained in the rainfall, weather, and crop return of your district, dated 18th instant, that cotton plants have suffered to

some extent from the recent heavy rains, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to submit, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, an exact account of the cultivation of cotton in your district, showing when it is sown, when it flowers, and when it is reaped; how it is cultivated; whether it is irrigated, and how; and whether there is much of it in your district.

No. 685, dated Rungamuty, the 17th June 1872.

From—CAPTAIN T. H. LEWIN, Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts,
To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your letter No. 2325, dated 30th May 1872, I have the honor to report on the culture of the cotton plant in the Chittagong Hills.

2. The only persons who raise cotton in these hills are the "Joomahs" or nomade tribes, who live by the cultivation of "jhooms." They occupy a fresh piece of jungle land every year, fertilizing the soil by the ashes and *dèbris* of the burnt jungle and undergrowth of which it has been cleared and sowing thereon a mixed crop of rice, Indian-corn, millet, pumpkins, and cotton. The sowings take place in May, after the first heavy showers of rain, when there generally occurs a lull before the setting in of the heavy rains. If much rain fall immediately subsequent to the sowings, there is danger of the seed rotting in the ground before germination takes place. The cotton springs up along with all the other components of the hill crop, the jhoom being carefully weeded and tended during the rains. In August the cotton flowers and the pods ripen, and are gathered in the months of October and November. No irrigation is made use of for the cotton plants, the hill jhooms being for the most part on precipitous or sloping ground, and the time of the year (the rains) rendering additional moisture needless.

3. One hill family, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, will sow on an average in their jhoom three arhees (36 seers) of cotton seed; the jhoom is generally some 9 kanees ($3\frac{1}{2}$ acres) in extent, and the outturn of a fairly successful crop would be 10 to 12 maunds,* that is, about 12 seers of uncleaned cotton for one seer of seed sown. A light soil composed of equal parts of rich brown loam and sand is considered the best for the growth of cotton. The cotton plant is subject to two sorts of disease in these hills: *first* the "boita rog:" this is a blight of insects who settle on the leaves causing them to shrivel up as if burnt, and finally killing the plant; this disease is prevalent in the month of September or October. Second, "eang rog:" this is also a species of blight, but the cause would seem to be atmospheric, as no insect is perceivable; the leaves turn a dull red, wither, and the plant dies; this commonly occurs in the months of June and July.

4. At the ripening of the cotton crop also much harm is done if the monsoon is unusually prolonged, as the rain rots the pod-stalks, causing the cotton to sink and rot on the earth.

5. The cotton stripped of the pod is collected uncleaned into large baskets. The size of these baskets is uniform throughout the district, each one containing about one maund (40 seers) of uncleaned cotton. A maund of hill cotton when cleared will yield 15 seers of seed and 25 seers of cotton fibre. There are two species of the cotton plant known in the hills—one called 'phool foota' (white flower), the other 'beni foota' (red flower). The yield of cotton, length of fibre, &c., is about the same in both species; the latter species, however, is but little cultivated on account of the

* The word 'maund' is good English, and is used to this day among country market folks at home to indicate a large basket for apples, greens, or such like. It is also used in the French (see Translator's note, page 269, Rabelais Bohn, London 1864).

inferiority in colour of its produce to the white flowered variety. The fibre of our hill cotton is short, but it is distinguished by its softness and the purity of its colour.

6. Some 55,000 maunds of cotton are exported yearly from this district. The cotton is purchased by Bengali merchants who come from the Chittagong district in the cold weather for the purpose, and by them it is sent by country boat to the Naraingunge market in the Dacca district. Besides this, there is a local consumption (for the manufacture of cloth) of about 3,500 maunds.

7. The price of cotton for last year was from Rs. 4 to 6 per maund. The figure varies, however, according to the market, having on one occasion (during the American war) gone up to Rs. 20 per maund, while it has been known to sink as low as Rs. 2 per maund.

8. An attempt was made in 1869 to introduce improved varieties of cotton into the hills, but without success. A maund of seed was distributed among, and sown by, the hill people. The seed was of the variety known as Hingunghât; it germinated successfully, putting forth abundant leaves, but it did not flower. The failure of this experiment was attributed to the excessive rain which fell that year, as also to the lateness of the season when the imported seed arrived. The indigenous cotton crop of that year was also a failure.

9. There are no appliances for cotton cleaning or pressing in these hills. The cotton is prepared for use in the manner common to the whole of Bengal, by the ordinary *chirki*, or cotton-cleaning machine.

10. The cotton grown in this district at high elevations, in some instances 1,500 feet above sea level, does not appear to differ materially in quality from the product of average cultivation, which for the most part grows on low hills of about 100 to 200 feet altitude. The general height of the district is not more than 50 feet above the sea.

No. 1807, dated Camp Simla, the 17th July 1872.

From—W. S. HALSEY, Esq., C. S., Offg. Commr. of Cotton and Commerce, with the Government of India,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2779, dated 1st July 1872.

2. Captain Lewin's report is interesting, and shows that the natural conditions of the soil and climate ought to be favorable to the growth of the higher classes of cotton such as Sea Island and New Orleans.

3. These varieties, it is true, are different in habit, and require different conditions to bring them to perfection. Some of the characteristics of soil and climate mentioned by Captain Lewin would suit one kind better than the other, and *vice versa*, and nothing but experiment could definitely decide which of the two would be better adapted to the district.

4. I would therefore recommend an experiment being tried next season, say one acre of each kind, which would be quite sufficient for the purpose in an ordinary year; should the season turn out unpropitious the experiment might be repeated a second year.

5. Should the Government of Bengal desire it, I shall be happy to provide the seed.

6. For the information of Captain Lewin, it may be as well to point out that heavy rain suits Sea Island better than New Orleans; that, as a rule, forest land is better adapted to New Orleans; that the jungle land should be cleared for some distance round each experimental plot, and the land to be

sown should be dug up with the kodalie, or whatever instrument of that kind is in use in those parts, and allowed to lie as roughly as possible, until sowing time comes round, in order to weather it well. The seeds should be sown in drills two feet apart each way.

7. I would suggest that a sample of the best kind of indigenous cotton be sent to the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, with the request that they would be good enough to value and describe it. If it should be found that the quality ranges high for Bengal cotton, I would suggest steps being taken to improve it by selection. A plot of four acres might be sown with seed selected from this year's crop, and year by year fresh selections made; in a very few years, if pains are taken, the result would be manifest. I conclude Captain Lewin understands the principle of selection,—the earliest and fullest balls on the plants.

8. I imagine there must be an error in the statement that a maund of hill cotton gives "15 seers of seed and 25 seers of cotton fibre." I suspect it must be just the reverse.

9. I have great faith in the utilization of forest land in the cultivation of cotton. We have recently had proof that cotton, equal to American, can be grown on freshly reclaimed jungle land at the Nicobars; and there is no reason why it should not be the case elsewhere.

10. It will be observed from Captain Lewin's report that the cultivators never use the same land two years running, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to enlarge on the merits of rotation and following land.

No. 3380, dated Calcutta, the 3rd August 1872.

From—J. WARE EDGAR, Esq., Offg. Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Offg. Commr. of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt. of India.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1807, dated the 17th July, and in reply to thank you for the suggestions and remarks you have offered regarding the culture of the cotton plant in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. I am to request that you will be good enough to furnish this Government with a large quantity of Sea Island and New Orleans seed, as it is intended to try experiments in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and the Naga Hills, which resemble Chittagong in climate, soil, and in other respects, and as Government propose to distribute some more among hillmen on the borders, who already cultivate cotton.

No. 626, dated Rangamattce, the 28th August 1872.

From—CAPTAIN T. H. LEWIN, Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 3379; dated 3rd August 1872, and in continuation of previous correspondence on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in this district, I have the honor to state that previous to the receipt of your letter, I had forwarded a sample of last year's cotton to Calcutta, and beg to attach for your information a copy of a valuation report made by the Calcutta brokers thereon.

2. I will forward, as directed, another sample to the Government of Bengal for transmission to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, but would suggest that it would be better to select this cotton from the present season's crop, which will be gathered at the close of the year.

3. I shall have much pleasure in making the experiment proposed by Mr. Halsey, both as to the Sea Island and New Orleans cotton, and also in regard to the selection of seed for indigenous species.

4. I would ask the favor of your obtaining sanction for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposed experiment.

5. In sending seed for use and distribution in this district, I would beg you to remember that the fresher the seed is the better chance our experiments have of success, and that therefore the seed sent should be, if possible, of this year's crop; while our experiment should be commenced in the month of May 1873, the time for sowing in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

Report and valuation on a sample of cotton said to be grown in the Chittagong Hill Tracts during the year 1871.

THE said cotton would class as equal to fully fair Bengal in every respect, and in point of color is somewhat superior, being very white and clean; the staple, however, differs from the Bengal staple, being thicker and more woolly to the touch.

The Calcutta value of fully fair Bengal to-day is Rs. 16 per bazar maund equal to 82lb. 2oz., and allowing for the difficulty of selling a new article like the sample, it would probably not fetch more than Rs. 15 per maund.

The said sample of cotton is similar in appearance to China cotton, and possibly is grown from seed of the same description. The character of China grown cotton is white, clean, and woolly, and one-third longer in staple than the cotton under notice.

Cotton like the sample would sell readily in this market at any time throughout the year. Prices vary according to the values ruling in Liverpool, but the present market rates of cotton are the lowest experienced in Calcutta since 1860, viz.—

Fair Bengal, Rs. 14 per maund = 82lb. 2oz.
Fully fair Bengal, Rs. 16 ditto.

The cotton may be sent to Calcutta in baskets, bundles, or bales, in any weight or quantity as most convenient and cheapest. The safest route would be *via* Chittagong, and thence per British India steamer to this port. The latter-mentioned company would willingly do the business on moderate terms.

TOULMIN & Co.
Brokers.

No. 730, dated Chittagong Hill Tracts, the 24th September 1872.

Memo. by—CAPTAIN T. H. LEWIN, Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in continuation of this office No. 626, dated 28th August 1872.

Supplementary memorandum on the cotton trade in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

THE most convenient and central places at which agents might be established for the purpose of cotton are—

River communication {	Chundragonah, distance from Chittagong ..	27 miles.
	Rangamutty ditto ditto ..	66 „
	Kassalong ditto ditto ..	84 „

These three places are situated on the Kurnasfoolee in the Northern Hill Tracts, and are markets to which the hill people resort for purposes of trade.

In like manner the Southern Hill Tracts would be best commanded from the River Sungoo at—

River communication {	Bunderbun, distance from Chittagong ..	56 miles.
	Poangs Haut, Ditto ditto ...	32 „

The inhabitants of the northern part of the Hill Tracts dispose of their cotton principally at the bazaar at Ramghur, on the Fenny river, 69 miles from Chittagong, by a good road and country carts.

Neither rivers nor roads present either difficulty or danger in the conveyance of country produce at any time of the year.

Should European merchants be averse to dealing direct with the cultivators, there are many native (Bengali) traders, who would be glad to act as agents. I could not, however, recommend such a course, as they do not deal fairly.

The shop-keepers and traders in the bazaars above-mentioned generally advance money at Rs. 5 and 6 per maund to the hillmen for cotton, and as soon as it is harvested, it is brought down and delivered to the traders. Hillmen, who have received no advances, also bring down their cotton and sell it to the traders at the different bazaars, but they obtain a higher price than those who have received advances.

Arrangements might be made with the following traders for the purchase of cotton:—

At Chundragonah, Ran- } (1) Aradhun Shah, (2) Rajmoni Votto, (3) Dhukiram Dollal,
gamutty, Kassalong ... } (4) Bacharam Mahajun, (5) Bakurally.
Poangs Haut ... } (1) Moorari Shah, (2) Chundy Shah, (3) Ramdoolal Mahajun.
Bunderbun ... } (1) Ram Nidi, (2) Hur Kishore.
Ramghur ... }

The hill-men sell their cotton in February and March, and the traders send it to Chittagong in the latter part of March.

Payment for cotton would be best made in cash, unless the agent was very well acquainted with the local market and knew what goods would be most acceptable to the people.

The Hill Tracts of Chittagong are not healthy, but, on the other hand, the fevers, which are the prevalent diseases there, do not seem to have any permanently injurious effect. They are neither so severe nor so deadly as those of Bhutan or the Himalayan Terai.

Government officers residing in the Hill Tracts, when once acclimatized, enjoy averagely good health.

There is entire safety for life and property throughout the whole of the Hill Tracts, except such small portion thereof as to the south, is exposed to attack from independent frontier tribes; all the country in the vicinity of the bazaars and markets is quite safe, and our own tributary tribes are under thorough control.

T. H. LEWIN, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 10, dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1872.

From—W. S. HALSEY, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India,

To—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your endorsement No. 4469, dated 11th October 1872, and enclosures.

Captain Lewin's last report is even more interesting than his former, and contains an amount of information which cannot but be of use to the mercantile community.

I therefore beg to suggest the publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* of a portion, if not the whole.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.					
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan ...	15 0	9 0	16 0	30 0	21 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	25 4		
	2	Bancoorah ...	17 8	13 0	17 8	22 0	18 0	...	17 8	17 12	23 0		
	3	Beerbhoom ...	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 0	18 0	24 0		
	4	Midnapore ...	13 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	25 0		
	5	Hooghly ...	12 8	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0		
		Howrah ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	17 8	17 8	13 0		
Central Districts.													
PRESIDENCY	6	24-Pergunnahs*	14 8	12 4	16 14	32 0	26 12	34 0	17 12	13 15	16 0		
	7	Nuddea ...	16 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 10	21 0	18 0		
	8	Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
RAJSHAHYE	9	Moorshedabad ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0		
	10	Dinagore ...	11 5	11 5	17 7	22 5	22 5	22 5	24 0	25 0	29 0		
	11	Maldah ...	16 0	12 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	25 0		
	12	Rajshahye ...	14 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	15 0		
	13	Rungpore ...	15 12	14 9	18 0	...	...	...	14 1	15 10	16 5		
	14	Bograh ...	18 0	20 8	16 8	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	18 0		
COOCH BEHAR	15	Pubna ...	17 8	10 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0		
	16	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0		
	17	Julpigoree ...	6 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	10 0		
		Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eastern Districts.													
DACCA	18	Dacca ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	24 0		
	19	Furzedpore ...	20 0	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0		
	20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 0		
	21	Mymensing ...	10 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	25 0		
	22	Sylhet ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 9		
CHITTAGONG	23	Cachar ...	9 2	9 2	13 5	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	26 10		
	24	Chittagong ...	8 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0		
	25	Nonkhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0		
	26	Tipperah ...	10 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0		
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	14 10	13 5		
		Hill Tipperah ...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 6	...		
BEHAR.													
PATNA	28	Patna ...	15 0	13 0	23 15	30 0	31 0	31 0	21 8	22 8	...		
	29	Gya ...	13 8	12 8	20 0	33 0	34 8	35 0	12 0	12 8	12 0		
	30	Shahabad ...	16 0	13 8	22 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	12 8	12 0	13 0		
	31	Tirhoot ...	11 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0		
	32	Saran ...	14 0	12 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	15 0		
	33	Chumprana ...	11 0	13 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	12 0	13 0	12 0		
BHAUGULPORE	34	Monghyr ...	19 9	13 6	21 0	35 7	34 6	33 6	13 6	13 6	14 7		
	35	Bhaugulpore ...	13 14	12 0	19 9	...	...	31 9	16 6	17 11	22 11		
	36	Purneah ...	10 0	12 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	23 0		
	37	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0		
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	38	Cuttack ...	15 12	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	18 0		
	39	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	21 0	25 9	24 15		
	40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...		
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hazareebaugh ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	12 0	11 0	12 0		
	42	Lohardugga ...	14 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	16 0		
	43	Singbhoom ...	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	24 0	24 0	32 0		
	44	Maunbhoom ...	16 0	12 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0		
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.													
ASSAM	45	Gowalpara ...	8 0	10 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0		
	46	Kamroop ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	10 0		
	47	Darrung ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0		
	48	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0		
	49	Seebaugor ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0		
	50	Lukhimpore ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0		
	51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...		
	53	Garro Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th March 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
20 0	20 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	
20 0	20 4	28 0	30 0	28 8	...	36 0	35 12	32 0	21 8	20 8	21 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	
24 0	24 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	40 0	36 0	...	24 0	22 8	25 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	
24 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	
16 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	
20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	26 11	26 11	8 14	8 14	8 14	
29 0	28 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
23 8	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	35 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
28 0	29 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 5	7 5	7 7	
25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
26 4	25 5	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 6	...	8 2	8 2	...	
27 1	28 12	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 0	9 2	7 4	7 4	7 8	
34 0	34 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	
30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	30 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	
16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
22 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
26 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
30 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 4	8 12	8 8	
35 0	35 0	45 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	
32 0	30 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 14	
23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
32 8	32 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	
16 3	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
40 0	35 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	8 5	8 0	...	
22 8	23 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
19 8	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	
20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
22 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	
18 9	21 0	24 1	...	...	...	31 5	34 1	32 5	36 7	33 6	34 6	8 4	8 4	7 8	
17 11	20 3	25 4	...	...	...	31 9	34 1	35 5	24 0	29 0	29 0	8 3	8 3	8 3	
27 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	30 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	
23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
30 3	31 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	30 3	32 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	
38 6	36 2	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	18 6	9 0	9 14	8 8	
38 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	
17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 8	20 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	
17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	
30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
23 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	
30 0	27 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	8 0	9 0	8 4	
24 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
18 4	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	
21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd March 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
Western Districts.		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan	... Mar. 25th*	Nil.	Weather hot	Spring crops reaped and gathered. Grain cheaper.	Fever decreasing. Cholera still prevalent in Cutwa sub-division.
	2 Bancoorah	... " 22nd	Nil.	Hot	Barley, wheat, and mustard, have ripened, and are being reaped. A good out-turn is expected. Cotton is doing well. Land everywhere being ploughed.	
	3 Beerbhoom	... " 22nd	Nil.	Dry and rapidly becoming hot.	Cold weather crops almost reaped. There has been a good out-turn. Til crop is being sown.	
	4 Midnapore	... " 22nd	Nil.	Hot and dry.	Prospect of all crops favorable.	
	5 Hooghly Howrah	... " 22nd ... " 22nd	Nil. Nil.	Clear, getting hot Dry and hot. No rain.	Potato crop fair. No change from last week. Rain required for spring sowings.	
Central Districts.						
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs	... " 25th	Nil.	Heat becoming oppressive again owing to want of rain. South-west wind prevalent, generally, in the morning and evening.	No crops save tobacco and vegetables, which are partially cultivated. Rain much required for ploughing.	Health generally good. Cholera is reported to have broken out at Canning and other places in the Barisepore sub-division. Has abated in the Diamond Harbour and Baraset sub-divisions.
	7 Nuddea	... " 22nd	Nil.	Rather warm, but not unseasonable.	Nearly all the crops have been cut. Rain would be acceptable for ploughing operations.	
	8 Jessore	... " 22nd	Nil.	Weather clear on the whole, with west winds. No rain.	Crops doing well. Preparations going on for new sowings. In Jhenidah the muttur, kalai, and mustard, are reported to have suffered a good deal from an insect called jab.	
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	9 Moorshedabad	... " 22nd	Nil.	Weather fair, but gradually getting warm.	The rubee crop is being cut. Indigo and mulberry are promising.	Small-pox and cholera appear to be on the increase again. The latter has broken out with great virulence in a village of the Jungipore sub-division.
	10 Dinagepore	... " 22nd	Nil.	Fine all the week; mornings cool and pleasant. Clouds gather a little in day time.	There are scarcely any crops left now. The land is being prepared everywhere for next season's crops.	
	11 Maldah	... " 22nd	Nil.	Warm and dry with occasional clouds. Winds chiefly westerly.	Cold weather crops, such as wheat, barley, and peas, are being reaped, and a good average crop is expected. Boro dhan has been planted out.	
	12 Rajshahye	... " 22nd	Nil.	Cloudy, still forenoons: bright, fine afternoons: strong winds nightly which last till midnight. The weather is getting hot.	Ploughing still goes on. Jute is being sown in some parts. The mustard crops as a rule have not turned out well this year, and the yield is estimated as below an average one.	

* Telegram of the 25th March received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
13	Rangpore	Mar. 22nd	Nil.	Fine and cool	Good.	
14	Bogra	" 22nd	Nil.	Generally fair, occasionally cool and cloudy.	The main rice crop has been a very good one, and would have been equal to the bumper crop of last year but for partial want of rain during the season for transplanting, and for the small cyclone of September, which somewhat lessened the yield. The sugarcane crop has been excellent. Ganja very good; mustard and pulse moderate. The rain to the eastward of the district a fortnight ago was very considerable, and most of the land has been ploughed. Sowing of til has begun.	A few cases of cholera have been reported, and fever and neuralgia have been very prevalent.
15	Pubna	" 22nd	Nil.	Fair, but somewhat hot.	The cold weather crops have been nearly all reaped. Rain wanted for cultivation.	
16	Darjeeling	" 22nd	Nil.	Unusually misty and foggy for this season of the year.	All the crops are very young, and are progressing favorably.	
17	Julpigoree	" 22nd	Nil.	Cool mornings, with strong north-east wind during the day; evenings close and sultry. Very cloudy, but no rain.	Good.	
	Cooch Behar	" 22nd	Nil.	Cool and cloudy, with strong easterly wind.	Cutting tobacco crop is going on. As noticed last week, the tobacco has been greatly damaged by hail. Other crops doing well.	
Eastern Districts.						
18	Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
19	Furreedpore	" 22nd	Nil.	Dry and sunny, with occasional clouds.	The rubee crops have nearly all been reaped. Rain is much wanted for the sowings of this year.	
20	Backergunge	" 22nd	11	Hot, with occasional high winds.	More rain wanted.	
21	Mymensing	" 22nd	0.36	Rain on Thursday night at sudder station, but not general throughout the district. Weather cloudy and tolerably cool, with strong east wind.	Prospects of crops are tolerably good, but more rain is wanted.	
22	Sylhet	" 15th	0.45	Weather remarkably cool for the time of year.	The ploughing of the amun lands is progressing rapidly.	Health of the district very good.
23	Cachar	" 15th	0.68	Fair. A thunder-storm on Thursday.	No crops on the ground.	
24	Chittagong	" 15th	Nil.	Seasonable	Crops less thriving in growth owing to the heat of the sun.	
25	Noakhally	" 15th	1.35	Extreme variations of temperature almost throughout the week except on Thursday and Friday, when the sky was cloudy and variable. Good shower of rain on the evening of the 14th instant.	Pulses, chillies, onions, &c., good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIV.	26 Tipperah	... Mar. 22nd	1.04	A heavy thunder-storm last Thursday. The weather is still unsettled, and more rain may be expected.	The cold weather crops that have been gathered have produced a good out-turn. The prospects of those still on the ground continue favorable.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	.. 15th	Nil.	Cloudy on the 14th, and strong winds on the 15th instant.	Good. All but tobacco gathered.	
	Hill Tipperah	.. 15th	0.31	Generally clear, but occasionally cloudy. Some rain on the 9th and 14th instant.	No important change to report.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	29 Gya	.. 22nd	Nil.	Fine and dry	No complaints of any serious damage to poppy or corn crops. The harvests of these are approaching completion.	
	30 Shahabad	.. 22nd	Nil.	No rain, perceptibly warmer. West wind	Rubee crops being generally cut and harvested. No returns from Sasseram and Bhuboah sub-divisions.	Small-pox still prevalent in some places.
	31 Tirhoot	.. 22nd	Nil.	Growing hot, but still pleasant.	The rubee crops are being cut and gathered, but the damage done by the hail that fell on the 7th has been very great, as reported last week. The prices of grain have since risen high in consequence. A good deal of indigo had to be resown after the rain; but on the other hand, the factories have secured good moisture for the new crop.	
	32 Sarun	.. 22nd	Nil.	Weather appreciably warmer. Wind east and west.	The weather has been favorable to the gathering of the crops, which is now being fast completed.	
	33 Chumparun	.. 22nd	Nil.	Fair; cool nights and hot days; east winds.	The prospects of the crops in those portions of the district lying to the north and north-east, which did not suffer from the late hail-storm continue good, but very considerable damage was caused to the poppy and rubee crops in thannahs Dhaka, Gabindgunge, Kesooriah, and Lowriah. In some places three-fourths of the crop is said to have been destroyed.	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	34 Monghyr	.. 22nd	Nil.	Fine	Very fair.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	.. 25th*	Nil.	.....	Rubee crops turning out excellent.	General health good, but small-pox is prevalent here and there.
	36 Purneah	.. 22nd	Nil.	Seasonable	Most of the cold weather crops, except wheat and oats, have been gathered; on the whole they are pretty good. The ground is now being prepared for the badoi crops.	There have been several cases of small-pox in the district, and some cases of cholera.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs..	.. 22nd	Nil.	Dry and warm. Hot winds have commenced.	Some ploughing is going on, but there is little or nothing on the ground.	

* Telegram of the 25th March received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.		1873.				
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack	.. Mar. 25th*	Nil.	Weather very hot. Rainfall at Jajpore sub-division 1.1.	Crops flourishing.	
	39 Pooree	.. " 15th	.76	Wind mostly from south-west.	Ploughing for the next paddy crop begun. The mango crop is a very abundant one.	Cholera cases occur still. Cattle disease prevalent in some places.
	40 Balasore	.. " 22nd	0.27	Occasional showers of rain with violent high winds. Heat greater than usual at this season.	No crops on the ground. More rain wanted for the ploughing.	Cholera still severe.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
	41 Hazareebaugh	.. " 22nd	0.15	Seasonable; warm, with high west winds.	Very little on the ground now, most of the crops being cut and carried.	
	42 Loharduggah	.. " 22nd	0.14	Cloudy and stormy at the beginning of the week, but latterly fine and hot.	The rubber crop is now nearly all cut. In many parts it was a good deal damaged by the hail-storm, as also was the mohwa crop. Ploughing is going on.	
	43 Singbhoom	.. " 15th	1.35	Seasonable	Favorable.	
	44 Maunbhoom	.. " 22nd	0.05	Clear, and gradually getting warm.	The only crop now on the ground is opium. The crop in general is good and better than last year's. It has however in some few villages been damaged by hail.	Cholera is not increasing.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah	.. " 15th	Nil.	Weather fair and getting warm.	Ploughing for asu crop is progressing well everywhere.	
	46 Kamroop	.. " 24th†	Nil.	Weather close; nights and mornings cloudy.	Sugarcane almost all cut. Aus paddy is being sown.	Public health good.
	47 Durrung	.. " 15th	1.67	Temperature very variable; sometimes unusually low. Duration of wind variable.	Tea season commenced with favorable weather.	
	48 Nowgong	.. " 15th	1.63	Weather seasonable; mornings and nights pleasant and cool; days waxing warm.	The ploughing of rice lands actively being carried on. The recent seasonable showery weather has brought out flushes on tea bushes, and plucking has already commenced.	
	49 Sebsaugor	.. " 15th	2.79	The weather partly cool, partly fair, and partly cloudy, with a few heavy showers of rain.	Scarcely any crops left on the ground.	
	50 Luckimpore	.. " 15th	0.96	Fine, with slight rain and light storms.	Land being prepared for early crops.	District very healthy.
	51 Naga Hills	.. " 8th	0.02	Cool and pleasant throughout the district.	The hill people are still busy cutting their new jooms, and getting ready their old ones, for early sowing.	
	52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	.. " 15th	0.76	Fine on the whole	There are no crops on the ground, but the people are busy preparing their lands for seeds.	
	53 Garo Hills	.. " 15th	Nil.	Fair atmosphere; clear at commencement of week; since then daily becoming more hazy.	The Garos are firing their clearances, and where burnt, the sowing has commenced.	

* Telegram of the 25th March received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 24th March received on the 25th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 9th to 15th Mar. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	2.00	Nil.	2.00	15th Mar.		
		Cutwa	1.99	0.06	2.15	ditto.		
		Culna	1.23	Nil.	1.23	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood	2.28	ditto	2.28	ditto.		
		Raneegunge	0.64	ditto	0.79	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	0.88	Not rec.	0.88	8th Mar.		
		Bancoorah	Not rec.	Nil.	Nil.	15th Mar.	Not received 2nd to 8th Mar.	
		Sooree	1.13	ditto	1.15	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.72	ditto	0.90	ditto.		
		Tumlook	0.41	ditto	0.91	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	1.50	ditto	1.50	ditto.		
	Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	0.23	0.20	0.43	ditto		
			{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.17	Not rec.	0.17	8th Mar.	
		Hooghly	Hooghly	0.90	Nil.	0.90	15th Mar.	
	Howrah	Serampore	1.17	ditto	1.22	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah	1.20	ditto	1.25	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.69	1.30	1.90	ditto.		
		Calcutta	1.18	Nil.	1.18	ditto.		
		Alipore	1.20	ditto	1.30	ditto.		
		Alipore Jail	1.11	ditto	1.11	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut	0.65	ditto	0.65	ditto.		
		Barnaset	0.59	Not rec.	0.61	8th Mar.		
		Diamond Harbour	0.97	ditto	1.42	ditto.		
		Barripore	1.39	Nil.	1.39	15th Mar.		
		Satkhernah	0.78	ditto	0.98	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	1.04	ditto	1.11	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	1.41	ditto	1.41	ditto.		
		Kishnaghur	1.15	ditto	1.15	ditto.		
		Rongom	0.85	ditto	0.96	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd February.	
		Meherpore	1.40	0.03	1.70	ditto.		
		Chonadangrah	0.94	0.43	1.37	ditto.		
	Jessore	Kooshtea	0.81	Not rec.	1.11	8th Mar.		
		Ranaghat	0.44	Nil.	0.44	15th Mar.		
		Jessore	0.65	ditto	0.85	ditto.		
		Nurail	0.58	ditto	3.18	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	0.49	0.26	1.05	ditto.		
		Jenidah	0.90	Nil.	0.90	ditto.		
		Ragirhaut	0.42	0.66	1.08	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.	
		Magoorah	0.54	Nil.	0.54	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	1.50	ditto	1.71	15th Mar.		
		Ramporehaut	2.16	Not rec.	2.16	8th Mar.	Not received 9th to 22nd Feb.	
		City Moorshedabad	1.19	Nil.	1.44	15th Mar.		
		Junzipore	0.71	ditto	1.58	ditto.		
		Azimung	1.03	ditto	1.96	ditto.		
		Dinapore	0.61	ditto	1.39	ditto.		
		Maldah	0.29	ditto	0.74	ditto.		
		Rajahahye	1.49	ditto	2.12	ditto.		
		Beaulah	1.09	ditto	1.69	ditto.		
		Natore	0.90	ditto	1.19	ditto.		
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil.	1.20	1.20	ditto.		
		Bhowanigunge	0.70	Nil.	1.20	ditto.		
		Titalya	0.47	ditto	0.81	ditto.		
	Bogra	Bogra	0.80	ditto	0.97	ditto.		
		Pubna	1.39	ditto	1.67	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.75	28th Feb.		
			{ Hospital	1.01	0.20	1.48	15th Mar.	
		Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0.75	Nil.	0.85	ditto	
	Fallacotta	1.25	ditto	1.43	ditto			
	Boda	0.99	ditto	1.49	ditto			
	Cooch Behar Tributary State		1.46	ditto	1.46	ditto.		
	Bhutan Doars		1.30	ditto	2.40	ditto.		
	Buxa			0.20				
	Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	{ Telegraph Office	0.23	0.32	0.67	ditto.	
{ Hospital				0.05	0.05	0.15	ditto.	
Moonshegunge			Nil.	1.20	1.20	ditto.		
Furreedpore		Manickgunge	0.26	Nil.	0.26	ditto.		
		Furreedpore	0.18	0.25	1.83	ditto.		
		Goalundo	0.20	* Nil.	0.20	ditto.		
Backergunge		Burrisaul	0.21	0.80	1.00	ditto.		
		Perozepore	0.73	0.72	1.45	ditto.		
		Madaripore	0.19	0.45	0.69	ditto.		
		Patoakhally	0.07	0.03	0.10	ditto.		
		Dowlat Khan	Nil.	0.10	0.32	ditto		
Mymensing		Mymensing	0.34	Nil.	0.54	ditto		
		Jamelpore	0.75	ditto	1.05	ditto.		
		Atteah	0.41	ditto	0.66	ditto.		
Sylhet		Kishoregunge	0.22	0.20	0.78	ditto.		
		Sylhet	0.34	0.10	2.95	ditto.		
Cachar	Cachar	0.27	Not rec.	3.81	8th Mar.			
	Hylakandy	0.62	0.45	6.09	15th Mar.			
	Koyah	0.53	Not rec.	1.19	8th Mar.	Not received 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	0.20	15th Mar.		
			{ Jail	ditto	ditto	0.35	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	0.90	8th Mar.		
	Noakhally	Ranganuttee Hill	0.91	ditto	0.41	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Noakhally	Nil.	1.35	0.36	15th Mar.		
	Hill Tipperah	Comillah	0.12	0.65	0.82	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	0.17	0.16	1.53	ditto.			
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0.15	0.31	0.82	ditto.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 9th to 15th Mar. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PATNA.	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Patna	Patna	0.80	Nil.	1.01	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Behar	0.42	ditto	0.97	ditto	
		Barh	0.60	ditto	0.76	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Dinapore... { Jail Cantonment	0.30	ditto	0.51	ditto	
	Gya	Dinapore	0.35	ditto	0.35	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Gya	0.94	ditto	1.11	ditto	
		Nowadah	0.42	ditto	0.74	ditto	
		Aurangabad	0.62	ditto	0.74	ditto	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	0.58	ditto	0.68	ditto	
		Arrah	1.06	ditto	1.44	ditto	
		Sasseram	0.55	ditto	0.66	ditto	
		Buxar	0.65	ditto	1.15	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Bhuboah	5.50	ditto	5.50	ditto	
		Mozufferpore	2.20	ditto	4.40	ditto	
		Durbangah	1.43	ditto	1.45	ditto	
		Hajipore	0.80	ditto	0.95	ditto	
	Sarun	Mudhubani	0.27	2.30	2.75	ditto	Not received 2nd to 22nd Feb.
		Sectamaree	2.30	Nil.	2.50	ditto	Ditto 3rd Feb. to 1st Mar.
		Tajpore	0.86	1.30	2.43	ditto	Ditto 9th Feb. to 1st Mar.
		Chuprah	1.70	Nil.	1.99	ditto	
	Chumparun	Sewan	0.72	ditto	1.12	ditto	
		Moteehari	3.00	ditto	3.90	ditto	
		Bettiah	3.00	ditto	3.25	ditto	
		Monghyr	Monghyr	1.07	ditto	1.43	ditto
	Bhaugulpore	Begoeserai	0.20	ditto	0.40	ditto	Not received, 5th to 11th January.
		Jamooie	0.50	ditto	1.23	ditto	
Bhaugulpore		0.60	ditto	1.00	ditto		
Sooopool		1.67	ditto	1.67	ditto		
Purneah	Mudheypoorah	1.00	ditto	1.00	ditto		
	Banks	0.37	ditto	1.07	ditto		
	Purneah	0.92	ditto	1.19	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.	
	Kishengunge	0.71	Not rec.	0.71	8th Mar.	Ditto ditto ditto.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrarah	2.00	ditto	2.00	ditto		
	Deoghur	1.70	Nil.	1.99	15th Mar.		
	Jamtara	0.45	ditto	0.45	ditto		
	Rajmehal	0.20	ditto	0.20	ditto		
ORISSA.	Pakour	0.40	ditto	0.40	ditto		
	Nya-Doomka	1.54	ditto	1.80	ditto		
	Godda	0.40	ditto	1.02	ditto		
	Cuttack { Telegraph Office Hospital	2.10	0.30	2.40	15th Mar.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Jajipore	2.41	0.30	2.71	ditto	
		Kendrapara	Nil.	0.80	0.80	ditto	
		Jugutsingapore	0.60	Nil.	0.60	ditto	
		False Point	0.71	0.90	2.37	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil.	Not rec.	Nil.	8th Mar.	
		Khoordah	ditto	0.76	0.76	15th Mar.	
		Balasore	0.04	0.18	0.30	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	0.92	Nil.	0.92	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto	
		Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail Dispensary	0.77	0.17	0.94	15th Mar.	
		Pachumba	0.83	0.27	1.10	ditto	Not rec. 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.
		Ranchee	1.17	Nil	1.17	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto.
		Loharduggah	1.45	0.14	1.63	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamow	0.60	Nil.	0.60	ditto	
		Chyebassa	2.02	0.17	2.38	ditto	
		Purulia	2.31	Nil.	2.31	ditto	
		Gobindpore	1.90	ditto	1.90	ditto	
	Goolparah	Goolparah	2.00	Not rec.	2.00	8th Mar.	
		Dhooobree	1.45	ditto	1.45	ditto	
Kamroop		1.47	Nil.	2.11	15th Mar.		
Burpettah		0.30	Not rec.	0.60	8th Mar.		
Durrung	Tezpor	1.03	ditto	2.14	ditto		
	Mungledye	Not rec.	ditto	1.64	1st Mar.		
	Nowgong	0.89	ditto	1.87	8th Mar.		
	Sebsaugor	2.14	ditto	5.91	ditto		
	Golaghat	1.10	ditto	3.36	ditto		
	Jorehaut	2.15	ditto	5.94	ditto		
	Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....		
	Debrooghur	1.18	ditto	6.18	8th Mar.		
	Luckimpore	North Luckimpore...	0.75	ditto	3.75	ditto	
	Suddya	0.27	ditto	5.93	ditto		
Naga Hills	Samooogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	0.67	15th Feb.		
	Shillong	0.35	ditto	0.87	8th Mar.		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Jaowal	1.20	ditto	3.90	ditto	
	Cherrapoonjee	1.03	ditto	5.38	ditto		
Garo Hills	Tura	1.33	Nil.	2.10	15th Mar.		
	Benares	0.22	Not rec.	0.22	8th Mar.		
	Akyab	Nil.	Nil.	0.60	15th Mar.		

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd March 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Mar.											
	16th	10	29.980	29.998	78.6	67.5	53	N W	...	...	C	
	16	16	29.988	29.986	90.0	71.5	36	N by W	...	...	CS	b
	17th	10	29.989	30.007	84.5	71.5	50	E	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.939	29.937	91.0	73.5	40	E by S	...	...		
	18th	10	29.971	29.989	83.0	70.3	50	W N W	...	...		b
	16	16	29.816	29.834	91.2	67.6	24	N W	...	...		b
	19th	10	29.895	29.913	84.2	72.4	53	S W	...	...		b
	16	16	29.745	29.763	92.0	72.3	35	S by W	...	...	CS	b
	20th	10	29.848	29.866	86.0	76.0	67	S W	...	...		b
SAUGOR ISLAND.	16	16	29.702	29.720	93.4	79.5	51	S	...	...	CS	b
	21st	10	29.873	29.891	84.4	77.4	71	S W	...	...	C	b
	16	16	29.730	29.748	92.6	80.0	56	S	...	...		b
	22nd	10	29.852	29.870	86.7	79.0	70	S S W	...	...		b
	16	16	29.707	29.725	97.8	73.3	27	N W	...	...		b
	16th	10	29.986	29.992	80	70	58	N N W	5.8	...	C, CK	b
	16	16	29.875	29.881	86	75	57	W	7.4	...	K	b
	17th	10	29.992	29.998	83	73	60	S W	5.5	...	C, CK	b
	16	16	29.880	29.886	83	76	71	S	7.6	...	N	b
	18th	10	29.983	29.989	83	77	75	W N W	11.1	...		b
CHITTAGONG.	16	16	29.840	29.846	85	75	60	S S W	5.9	...	K	b
	10th	10	29.928	29.934	85	77	68	S W	14.5	...		b
	16	16	29.779	29.785	85	78	71	S S W	16.4	...	C	b
	20th	10	29.869	29.875	85	79	75	S W	15.9	...	K	b
	16	16	29.740	29.746	85	78	71	S S W	20.1	...		b
	21st	10	29.906	29.912	85	79	75	S W	20.6	...		b, m
	16	16	29.781	29.787	85	78	71	S S W	1.8	...		b, m, scuds.
	22nd	10	29.894	29.900	85	80	79	S W	13.0	...		b, m
	16	16	29.748	29.754	84	80	83	S S E	13.9	...		b, m, scuds.
												o, m, u, scuds.
MADRAS.	16th	10	29.915	30.008	80	74	74	N N W	3.9	...	C, CK	b, m
	16	16	29.806	29.808	87	73	48	W S W	11.4	...		b
	17th	10	29.933	30.027	77	70	68	N N W	3.9	...	KS	b
	16	16	29.814	29.806	87	76	58	W S W	8.6	...	K	m
	18th	10	29.920	30.012	83	70	49	N	4.6	...		b
	16	16	29.794	29.886	87	75	55	S W	9.9	...		b, m
	10th	10	29.832	29.874	83	77	75	E	3.5	...		b
	16	16	29.753	29.846	82	75	70	S W	25.1	...	K	b, m
	20th	10	29.857	29.949	83	76	71	S W	5.9	...	CK, K, KS	b
	16	16	29.758	29.851	80	75	78	S W	20.4	...	CK, K	b
CUTTACK.	21st	10	29.877	29.970	82	75	70	S W	9.	...	K, KS	b
	16	16	29.767	29.860	80	75	78	W S W	24.8	...	K	b, g
	22nd	10	29.867	29.959	84	75	64	S W	9.4	...	K, KS	b, g
	16	16	29.752	29.844	83	76	71	S W	20.4	...	K	b, o
												b, o
	15th	10	29.995	30.025	85	75	60	S E	8	...		b, c
	16th	10	29.871	29.901	85	75	60	E by S	10	...		b
	16	16	30.021	30.051	86	75	57	E	9	...		b, c
	17th	10	29.894	29.924	85	71	47	E by S	9	...		b
	16	16	30.011	30.041	84	74	60	E S E	8	...		b
ANJAM.	18th	10	29.883	29.913	83	74	63	E	7	...		b
	16	16	30.013	30.043	85	75	60	E S by E	8	...		b, c
	19th	10	29.892	29.922	83	73	60	E	6	...		b
	16	16	29.991	30.021	84	74	60	S E by E	9	...		b
	20th	10	29.871	29.901	84	74	60	S E by E	11	...		b
	16	16	29.976	30.006	84	74	60	S E by S	11	...		b
	21st	10	29.860	29.890	81	75	64	S E	12	...		b
	16	16	30.006	30.037	85	73	54	S E by S	11	...		b, e
	16	16	29.890	29.920	85	74	57	S E by S	11	...		c
ANJAM.	15th	10	29.941	30.024	81	71	59	W S W	1.8	0.30		b
	16	16	29.780	29.861	90	71	34	S S W	3.1	...		b
	10th	10	29.918	30.000	83	69	46	N	2.5	...		b
	16	16	29.779	29.860	93	71	29	S W	2.7	...		b
	17th	10	29.915	29.997	84	70	46	N N W	2.7	...		b
	16	16	29.752	29.833	93	70	27	N N W	3.8	...	C, K	b
	18th	10	29.900	29.983	81	72	62	N	3.7	...		b
	16	16	29.742	29.823	95	71	26	S W	3.0	...		b
	19th	10	29.840	29.922	85	74	57	N	1.5	...		b
	16	16	29.697	29.778	96	76	22	W S W	0.4	...		b
ANJAM.	20th	10	29.815	29.897	88	74	49	W S W	3.5	...		b
	16	16	29.680	29.761	93	76	43	S W	8.2	...		b
	21st	10	29.845	29.927	89	77	56	S S W	7.2	...		b
	16	16	29.673	29.756	96	77	39	S S W	5.7	...		b
	16th	10	29.982	30.003	83	75	67	W S W	1.1	...		b
	16	16	29.841	29.862	84	75	64	W S W	1.0	...		b
	17th	10	29.969	29.990	86	70	41	E	3.2	...		b
	16	16	29.831	29.952	84	75	64	W N W	5.8	...		b
	18th	10	29.956	29.977	85	72	50	S E	2.2	...		b
ANJAM.	16	16	29.848	29.869	84	75	64	W	7.1	...		b
	10th	10	29.947	29.968	84	70	46	E	1.3	...		b
	16	16	29.814	29.836	82	75	70	W	5.0	...		b
	20th	10	29.966	29.987	86	75	57	S	0.6	...		b
	16	16	29.864	29.885	83	76	67	S S W	2.3	...		b
	21st	10	29.996	30.017	86	76	61	S S W	1.1	...		b
	16	16	29.886	29.907	83	74	63	S	2.3	...		b
	22nd	10	29.976	29.997	84	75	64	S	0	...		b
	16	16	29.854	29.875	84	76	67	S W	2.7	...		b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd March 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.								Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.		
Port Blair.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles.	...
Madras	29-969	76.8	16	32	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	79 N, 45° E	...
Vizagapatam	29-991	76.4	5	18	58	10	1	2	12	18	...	45 N, 68 E	...
Akyab	29-959	70.5	7	15	6	...	2	5	34	24	...	51 N, 53 W	7.93
False Point	30-014	71.4	27	42	20	8	12	2	6	14	3	57 N, 33 E	8.74
Cuttack	30-012	71.8	22	24	10	8	6	4	18	16	14	29 N, 1 E	...
Chittagong	29-980	70.4	38	8	1	...	6	30	32	...	...	78 N, 39 W	8.77
Calcutta	29-998	70.3	20	69	8	...	3	...	6	18	...	42 N, 45 E	9.06
Jessore	29-986	68.0	40	3	1	3	4	...	3	32	38	48 N, 19 W	...
Dacca	29-987	69.0	32	10	2	1	5	5	28	36	4	60 N, 40 W	8.31
Cachar	30-001	67.0	4	15	21	14	5	14	9	6	36	16 S, 72 E	9.11
Hazareebaugh	30-033	67.1	15	5	1	2	7	3	16	72	...	71 N, 47 W	7.04
Berhampore	30-000	68.3	40	13	...	...	1	5	11	18	36	40 N, 17 W	55.3
Gya	30-018	67.0	8	3	6	7	21	...	9	26	44	12 N, 80 W	8.35
Patna	30-011	65.2	10	4	2	...	...	10	32	33	3	52 N, 63 W	35.7
Monghyr	30-120	66.0	6	4	1	...	9	37	48	2	16	62 S, 71 W	8.63
Darjeeling	...	...	5	2	15	24	20	15	29	7	7	31 S, 17 W	21.3
Gowalparah	30-018	68.5	1	15	61	16	9	10	10	2	...	53 S, 77 E	9.52
Shillong	...	...	19	6	15	3	1	1	12	17	47	26 N, 8 W	32.4
Benares	30-039	63.8	2	...	5	2	...	8	47	6	52	41 S, 49 W	5.90
Roorkee	30-091	60.9	1	6	1	17	...	8	7	3	81	9 S, 13 E	5.66
													44.1
													28.0
													8.46
													8.72

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles.	In.		
March ...	15th	29.902	89.0	68.5	142.0	77.9	69.0	62.8	01	S, & S S W	...	146.1	...	...	Clear, cirri, and cirrostrati.
	16th	908	90.0	71.2	144.0	79.5	69.9	63.2	9	Variable.	...	91.2	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	17th	908	91.6	73.0	142.5	81.3	70.0	62.1	4	S by E & E	...	94.4	...	...	Cirri, cirrostrati, cumuli, and clear.
	18th	884	91.4	72.0	142.0	80.8	70.0	62.4	5	S, W N W by N	...	104.8	...	...	Clear.
	19th	823	93.5	72.8	141.0	81.6	72.5	66.1	1	S W & S	...	135.1	...	...	Clear.
	20th	781	95.0	74.5	140.2	82.8	75.2	69.9	6	S & S W	0.4	246.8	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	21st	803	94.7	75.5	141.8	83.1	76.7	72.2	1	S by W & S W	0.2	329.9	...	...	Chiefly clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	26.5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	95.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	95.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.66
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	by lower rain gauge	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto	average of nineteen previous years	0.15
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March		1.18
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto average of nineteen previous years	2.40

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th March 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1872.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of February 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		DALWA RICE IRRIGATION.			TOBACCO, COTTON, HULDS, GINGER, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.			OILSEEDS AND PULSES.			SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.			Grand total of area leased up to end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).		Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of the month	Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	High Level Canal Reserve ...	...	517	156	473	629	1	...	1,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Nil	76.06	57.74	The average discharge shown in column 5 is for 26 days of February 1873. Returns not received. The area leased, if any, will be included in next month's return.	
	Lalio ...	Kendraparah ...	1,262	...	...	...	674	1,029	...	...	...	13	37	...	16	16	2,385	...	Nil	76.06	57.74		
	Ditto ...	Taldunda ...	1,300	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	Nil	76.06	57.74		
	Ditto ...	Macbgong ...	650	27.21	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Nil	76.06	57.74		
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	58.50	Not available.		
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	240	...	162	562	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	Nil	36.95	Ditto.	Water given gratis.—See last return.	
					318	1,035	1,353	677	1,037	1,714	24	13	27	...	16	16	3,120	...	...	...	...		

The 19th March 1873.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
 Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
 in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	31,449½	23,649 11 3	2,167 17 8	2,11,584 27	42,211 6 0	3,869 7 6	6,037 5 3	
Or per mile of railway	201	151 1 10	13 17 6	1,352 0	269 11 7	24 14 6	38 11 6	
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	788,404½	2,50,443 12 3	22,957 6 0	1,083,545 25	2,33,866 10 4	21,437 15 5	44,595 2 3	
Total for 10 weeks	319,854½	2,74,093 7 6	25,125 4 7	12,95,130 12	2,75,078 0 4	25,307 2 11	50,432 7 6	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,693	19,439 4 6	1,781 18 8	171,759 3	35,499 7 7	3,254 2 4	5,036 1 0	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	183	124 3 5	11 7 9	1,034 0	226 13 4	20 15 10	32 3 7	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	321,176½	2,10,466 14 1	19,287 5 1	1,282,642 56	2,57,192 0 6	13,575 18 9	42,863 4 8	

Approximate Return of Traffic for week end 8th March 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,991	1,277 0 0	127 14 0	15,947 0	459 0 0	45 18 0	173 12 0
Or per mile of railway	285	46 0 0	4 12 0	569 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	6 4 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	77,872	11,399 0 0	1,139 18 0	141,667 0	4,678 0 0	467 16 0	1,607 14 0
Total for 10 weeks	85,863	12,676 0 0	1,267 12 0	157,614 0	5,137 0 0	513 14 0	1,781 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,508	1,135 14 6	113 19 9	18,132 20	677 15 6	67 15 11	181 7 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	268	40 9 2	4 2 2	647 24	24 3 5	2 8 5	6 9 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	82,760	11,773 1 3	1,177 1 1	163,272 20	5,113 15 3	511 7 11	1,688 14 0

Approximate Return of Traffic for week end 8th March 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	119,724	1,93,084 9 7	17,6 8 5	749,381 29	3,87,787 3 6	35,547 3 3	55,246 11 8
Or per mile of railway		150 13 7	16 7		302 15 4	27 15 5	41 12 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	939,612	14,41,565 2 10	132,1 9 6	6,653,255 10	33,93,822 3 9	311,160 7 5	443,243 16 11
Total for 10 weeks	1,059,336	16,34,640 12 5	149, 17 11	7,402,636 30	37,81,609 7 3	346,647 10 8	496,490 8 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	119,097	1,65,948 11 5	15 19 4	741,973 10	3,80,270 12 4	34,858 3 0	50,070 2 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		129 10 4	1 17 8		297 1 5	27 4 8	39 2 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,044,116	15,88,551 13 9	147 5 1	7,524,357 0	45,29,425 9 4	415,197 6 10	560,814 11 11

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th March 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,970½	1,362 0 0	36 4 0	9,083 0	678 0 0	67 16 0	204 0 0
Or per mile of railway ...	72	50 0 0	5 0 0	333 0	25 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	14,769	10,712 0 0	71 4 0	52,009 0	4,436 0 0	443 12 0	1,514 16 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	16,739½	12,074 0 0	207 8 0	61,092 0	5,114 0 0	511 8 0	1,718 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,970½	1,362 0 0	36 4 0	9,083 0	678 0 0	67 16 0	204 0 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	72	50 0 0	5 0 0	333 0	25 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	14,769	10,712 0 0	71 4 0	52,009 0	4,436 0 0	443 12 0	1,514 16 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th March 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£s.	
Total traffic for the week	5,471	22,226 0 4	2,037 7 9	71,048 30	22,428 1 6	2,055 18 2	4,093 5 11	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	99 7 2	9 2 4	.....	100 5 7	9 3 11	18 6 3	
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	44,730	1,48,355 4 8	13,599 4 8	599,876 30	1,87,157 11 6	17,156 2 6	30,755 7 2	
Total for 10 weeks	50,201	1,70,581 5 0	15,636 12 5	6,70,925 20	2,09,585 13 0	19,212 0 8	34,848 13 1	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,958	15,232 7 9	1,396 6 3	67,901 10	19,119 12 10	1,752 13 0	3,148 19 3	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	68 2 6	6 4 11	.....	85 8 9	7 16 10	14 1 8	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	52,200	1,78,634 13 6	16,374 17 2	720,276 0	1,90,415 10 10	17,454 15 5	33,829 12 7	

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,331	1,242 0 0	142 4 0	29,383 0	936 0 0	93 12 0	217 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	262	44 8 0	4 9 0	1,049 0	33 8 0	3 7 0	7 16 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	85,863	12,076 0 0	1,267 12 0	167,614 0	5,137 0 0	513 14 0	1,781 6 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	93,194	13,918 0 0	1,391 16 0	186,997 0	6,073 0 0	607 6 0	1,999 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,503	1,112 7 3	111 5 0	20,847 0	597 3 3	59 14 5	170 19 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	268	39 11 8	3 19 6	745 0	21 5 3	2 2 8	6 2 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	90,263	12,885 8 6	1,288 11 1	184,119 20	5,711 2 6	571 2 4	1,859 13 3

NALHATITATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,820	1,453 0 0	145 6 0	7,933 0	596 0 0	59 12 0	204 18 0
Or per mile of railway ...	67	53 0 0	5 6 0	293 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	7 10 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	16,739½	12,074 0 0	1,207 8 0	61,092 0	5,114 0 0	511 8 0	1,718 16 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	18,559½	13,527 0 0	1,352 14 0	69,075 0	5,710 0 0	571 0 0	1,923 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,038	22,442 2 7	17 3 11	73,333 0	21,381 14 6	1,960 0 2	4,017 4 1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	100 6 7	9 4 1	.....	95 10 9	8 15 5	17 19 6
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	50,201	1,70,581 5 0	16 12 5	670,925 20	2,09,585 13 0	19,212 0 8	34,848 13 1
Total for 11 weeks ...	54,239	1,93,023 7 7	13 16 4	744,258 20	2,30,967 11 6	21,172 0 10	38,865 17 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,068	24,698 1 5	2 19 10	71,011 20	20,551 3 9	1,883 17 3	4,147 17 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	110 8 1	2 7	.....	91 15 3	8 8 7	18 11 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	57,268	2,03,332 14 11	18 17 0	791,287 20	2,10,966 14 7	19,338 12 8	37,977 9 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	114,514	1,67,376 3 7	15,36 5	751,115 10	3,77,981 5 9	34,048 5 10	49,991 2 3
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	130 12 3	9 9	.....	295 4 9	27 1 4	39 1 1
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	1,059,336	16,34,649 12 5	140,87 11	7,402,636 30	37,81,609 7 3	346,647 10 8	496,499 8 7
Total for 11 weeks...	1,173,850	18,02,026 0 0	165,14 4	8,153,752 0	41,59,590 13 0	381,395 16 6	546,481 10 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	112,691	1,90,550 2 10	17,46 0	664,658 30	3,60,319 1 6	33,029 5 0	50,496 7 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	148 13 1	1 11	.....	281 8 0	25 16 1	39 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,166,717	17,79,102 0 7	163,08 1	8,189,015 30	46,89,744 10 10	448,226 11 10	611,310 18 11



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 22nd March 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*.
 The Hon'ble F. L. BEAUFORT,
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 AND
 The Hon'ble BABOO DEGUMBER MITTER.

HOWRAH LIGHTING-RATE.

THE Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah. He said Howrah, as the Council no doubt were aware, was a municipality under Act III of 1864, and the place had

been partially lighted with gas for rather more than two years. The municipality desired now to obtain from the Council an Act which would enable them to impose a lighting-rate. At present the cost of lighting the portion of Howrah that was lighted with gas was paid out of the general fund. The portion so lighted included the whole of Howrah proper, a large portion of Sulkea, and a small portion of Ramkistopore, extending over seven miles of roads, and having 200 gas lamps. But the cost of laying down the pipes was very expensive, and the cost of maintaining the lamps was also very expensive, and the general municipal fund was quite unable to undertake the whole expenditure. It was unable, as it was, to meet the present cost of lighting 200 lamps, which at the contract rate of Rs. 100 for each lamp was Rs. 20,000 a year. The fund was not able to apportion Rs. 20,000 for lighting the streets with gas without taking away municipal money from other objects of great importance. The Commissioners therefore wanted to have the power of imposing a lighting-rate, and it was proposed to empower them to levy a rate of two per cent. on the real property of the place. Under Section 16 of Bengal Act III of 1864 municipal bodies were empowered to expend a portion of their funds in lighting streets, and Section 11 of Bengal Act VII of 1867 authorized Municipal Commissioners to make contracts for lighting streets. The sanction of the Government was given to the proposal of the Howrah Municipality to make a contract with the Oriental Gas Company in July 1867, and a contract was made which extended to twenty-one years, giving the Company a monopoly of lighting the place with gas, the minimum number of lamps being fixed at 200, and the cost of each lamp at Rs. 100 a year. The Oriental Gas Company established and maintained their works in Calcutta under a special Act of the Imperial Legislature, No. V of 1857, and Act XI of 1867 empowered the local Government to extend that law. It was extended to Howrah by a Notification dated the 7th March 1867, and the contract with the Gas Company was then made; consequently the Council were asked now merely to legalize the imposition of a lighting-rate, in order to provide a sufficient fund to meet the cost of the gas.

In order to show that the municipal fund was unable to provide for the expenditure, and with the object of justifying the desire of the Commissioners to impose an additional rate, he would mention shortly the state of the general account. There was a house-rate, which produced about Rs. 1,12,000; there were certain tolls on ferries and the like, the proceeds of which amounted to about Rs. 7,000; there was a carriage and horse-tax, which, with the fees paid for registration of hackney carriages and hakaries, yielded about Rs. 5,100; and about Rs. 1,300 was received from licenses of various kinds. Therefore the whole income of the municipality amounted to about Rs. 1,25,400; and deducting therefrom Rs. 4,400 as the cost of collection, the net income of the municipality would be Rs. 1,21,000. Now, the municipality was bound to keep up the police force at an annual cost of Rs. 31,873; and its establishments cost Rs. 16,000; for the maintenance and repair of 21 miles of roads the estimated expenditure was Rs. 40,000, but not less than Rs. 30,000 could fairly be assigned for that purpose; the charge for conservancy was Rs. 29,000; and Rs. 7,000 for watering roads.

The total annual expenditure therefore, which the Commissioners were bound to maintain on these objects of primary importance, was Rs. 1,13,873, and deducting that amount from the annual income of Rs. 1,21,000, there remained a balance of only Rs. 7,127. But the municipality were under a contract to pay Rs. 20,000 annually to the Oriental Gas Company for the gas now daily consumed, and there was also a project for draining the whole town of Howrah, for which the municipality were now negotiating a loan, the liability arising from which would, during the first year, amount to Rs. 19,000. Having Rs. 7,100 in hand, they were required to meet a charge of Rs. 20,000 for lighting by gas and Rs. 19,000 towards drainage, without including any provision for extending the gas to any other part of the municipality. The estimate made of the return of the proposed lighting-rate at two per cent. on that portion of the place already lighted with gas was only Rs. 16,000, so that it would not pay the actual amount which the municipality were under contract to pay

year by year to the Oriental Gas Company. It would be seen therefore that the request made by the Commissioners for power to impose the rate was not unreasonable, and it would also be seen that the proposal did not involve an unfair burthen on the rate-payers, for the present incidence of municipal taxation in Howrah was not high. According to the census lately taken, the population of Howrah was 97,784, and with a total taxation of Rs. 1,25,400 the incidence was only Rs. 1-4-6 per head. The population in Calcutta were now paying more than Rs. 5 per head.

The provisions of the Bill which he now asked for leave to introduce, were exactly the same as those which were now in force in Calcutta: the sections of the Bill were almost exactly copied from the Calcutta Acts, and it was proposed in Howrah, as in Calcutta, to impose a lighting-rate, not on the owners, but on the occupiers of houses, buildings, and lands, the only exception being that where the annual value of the property assessed to the rate was less than Rs. 100 a year, or where the house was let in flats or portions, the rate was made recoverable from the owner instead of the occupiers. In these cases it would be exceedingly difficult to collect the rate from these small occupiers or lodgers, and it was therefore provided that the rate should be recoverable in the first instance from the owner, and that he should recover a fair proportion from each lodger in the manner provided for the recovery of rents. It was proposed also to enact that the rate should not be imposed upon any portion of the town which had not the benefit of the gas; and for that purpose the Municipal Commissioners would be empowered to divide the whole place into districts.

Those were the objects of the Bill and the purport of it, and he did not think he need enter at any length on the advantages to be gained by lighting a place with gas. It had been found that the use of gas had had a material effect in the suppression of nocturnal offences; and in a place lighted partly with gas and partly with oil, the desire of those who had only the semi-obscurity of oil to participate in the benefit of gas was only natural.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying this Bill he saw that the proceeds of the whole taxation in the Howrah Municipality were expended for the purposes of drainage, roads, and conservancy, and yet a portion of the town was now lighted with gas. The question therefore arose whether, if proper oil lamps were substituted for gas lamps, the present income of the municipality would not be sufficient to light a wider area than at present. Besides, it was not known whether the people were really willing and able to bear an additional tax of two per cent. (which was as much as Calcutta paid) for a partial lighting of the town with gas, or whether they would not prefer a more general lighting of the place with oil instead of gas, and, if necessary, pay a smaller rate than now proposed. It must be remembered that the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah were not elected by the people, and he did not know how far they represented the feelings of the people. The simple expression of a wish on the part of the Commissioners, he submitted, would not justify the Legislature in imposing an additional lighting-rate upon the people. He therefore thought that sufficient opportunity should be allowed to the tax-payers to express their views before permission was given to introduce this Bill; or if the Council thought proper to give such permission, the Bill should at all events be published for a sufficient time in the Gazette before it was passed into law, so that the people of Howrah might have the opportunity of submitting any representations they should think fit.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, the Government in no degree took the initiative in regard to this Bill. The application to the Government to bring in the Bill came entirely from the municipality of Howrah. As things stood, the Government had no means of taking a *plebiscite* of the people. They looked on the Commissioners as representing the municipality, and, as far as might be, the people of Howrah. These Commissioners representing the municipality applied to the Government for legislation on a plan of this kind. He thought it was evident that the law under which Howrah and other towns were governed provided only for the ordinary repairs of roads and conservancy, and for lighting by

the ordinary native method. But when we came to introduce a regular supply of gas and water on the analogy of advanced towns in other parts of the world, special rates for such purposes were required. The proposal for imposing this rate commended itself to him because the area of the municipality was large; it included the town of Howrah and a considerable rural and village area outside the town proper. It seemed to him eminently fair and just that a great modern advantage of this kind should be paid for by those who directly and immediately benefited by that modern improvement: the proposal seemed fair and reasonable that only those portions of the town should be specially taxed to which the advantage of lighting by gas should be given. These were the circumstances under which the Government brought in the Bill. He quite agreed with the hon'ble member that if the Council permitted the Bill to be brought in, it was right and proper that it should be published, in order that all persons in Howrah who were interested in the matter should have the opportunity of expressing their minds, which His Honor had no doubt they would readily do.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be published in the Gazette.

AMENDMENT OF THE EXCISE LAWS.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bills to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act XXIII of 1860. He said two Bills were referred by the Council to the Committee, one Bill being a short one, which was introduced first, authorizing the Board of Revenue to regulate the fees for licenses. The Committee having considered that Bill, were of opinion that the Board of Revenue ought to have the power of regulating the fees to be charged for licenses in any manner which might appear to it most efficacious in restraining the immoderate use of spirits, and therefore most beneficial to the public, and the Committee recommended that that Bill should be passed. With regard to the other Bill, which involved several important amendments and alterations in the existing excise laws, the Committee thought that the opportunity should be taken for revising the whole system of excise; they recognized the benefit of the amendments which the Bill proposed to introduce, but they considered that other amendments of equal importance ought to be made, and it appeared to them expedient that all such amendments should be made at one time. Several hon'ble members of the Select Committee had taken great interest in the excise question, and desired to propose alterations of the law on matters which they considered important. The Committee therefore recommended that the first Bill should be taken into consideration and passed, and that the further consideration of the second Bill should be postponed for the purpose of giving time to the Committee to suggest further amendments in the several laws relating to excise.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he might mention that probably the Government would ask the Council to consider the first Bill to amend Section 9 of Act XI of 1849, and Section 27 of Act XXI of 1856, in the form recommended by the Committee, and with regard to the other Bill to amend Acts XI of 1849, XXI of 1856, and XXIII of 1860, he would suggest that action be deferred for six weeks, and that in the meantime the Bill be published in the Gazette.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns Act. He said the Council would remember that on the first of this month he presented the report of the Select Committee on this Bill, but that a communication was at the same time received from the Suburban Municipal Commissioners proposing to introduce into the Bill provisions for the compulsory registration of births and deaths, and that that communication had been referred to the Committee for report. The report thus called for he now presented. The Committee were of opinion that it was inexpedient to introduce these provisions into the Bill now before the Council. They deemed

it best to advise the introduction of a separate and general Bill providing for such registration, and empowering the Government to apply the law to any areas which might be selected for that purpose. The Committee was not opposed to the registration of births and deaths by municipal bodies; but it seemed to them that it might be expedient to organize such registers in places which were not municipalities. They thought also that the cost of making such registers ought not to be thrown on the smaller municipalities constituted under Act VI of 1868. The course which the Select Committee recommended therefore to the Council was to consider the Bill now before it in the shape in which it had been reported, and to consider the question of the registration of births and deaths in a separate measure; and with that view the Committee had drafted a separate Bill which had been presented to hon'ble members with the report.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill; and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE said he proposed a short amendment in the shape of the addition of a few words to Section 1, namely—"The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time withdraw such direction for the election of Municipal Commissioners." Having been absent from Calcutta on duty during the previous deliberations of the Council on this Bill, he begged to be allowed to make a few observations on the body of the section in support of the amendment which he proposed. The section enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that the elective principle should be applied to municipalities, and provided that if applied at all, then not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners should be elected. It also provided that on such elections every person should be entitled to vote who had paid the rate upon houses, buildings, and lands, that had become payable by him during the preceding year. Practically, the effect of the section, it seemed to him, might possibly be to transfer from a selected body of gentlemen all real administrative power under the Municipal Acts to a large body of really irresponsible persons, in whom it would scarcely be reasonable to expect that the exercise of large powers would be accompanied by a corresponding sense of duty. As the section originally stood, it enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce the elective principle, but it did not provide that not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners should be elected, if the principle of election were applied at all. Moreover, it did not make it compulsory that if the principle of election were introduced every person who paid the rate should be entitled to vote. This sweeping change had been introduced by the Select Committee, and the reasons stated for it were that in order to give the elective principle a fair chance of success, they thought it necessary to provide that a majority of two-thirds of the Commissioners should be elected. He confessed that he did not concur in that opinion. He had great doubts whether it might not have an opposite effect. He doubted whether, when the elected Municipal Commissioners saw that they being the majority would have all the real power in their own hands, they might not be tempted to exercise that power in a manner detrimental to the interests of the municipality. Considering that the elective principle was entirely new to the country; considering that in the opinion of almost all native gentlemen whom he had known to express an opinion on the point, including the opinion of one of the native members on the Committee, no native gentlemen of position and character would ever consent to what was called in elections in England to "stand," and to canvass for votes; considering that when the local officers were consulted only one single officer had declared that in his opinion only one single municipality was fitted for the introduction of that principle; and considering that in the letter from the Viceroy, which was the foundation of the present Bill, His Excellency appeared to contemplate the gradual introduction of a system whereby the people should come to be represented in municipalities, LORD ULICK BROWNE thought that, considering all these

things, it would have been better if the section had been allowed to remain as it originally stood. The powers which were indirectly vested in the rate-payers by the section were very large. It would be remembered that in the Municipal Act III of 1864, although it provided that a rate should be levied for the maintenance and repair of roads for conservancy and the like, there was no section under which the Commissioners were compelled to apply any specific sum to conservancy, or to keep the roads in proper order. They could do as they liked. And though there was a section under which the Chairman could exercise all the powers of the Commissioners, there was also the exception that he could not exercise those powers in regard to any matter expressly reserved for the determination of the Commissioners at a meeting. Now, amongst the things so reserved was the settling of the rate on houses, buildings, and lands, therefore it would be in the power of the majority of the Commissioners, if they thought fit to do so, to decide that instead of the 6 or 7 per cent. rate usually declared in municipalities, no rate at all, or perhaps a rate of four annas to provide for the maintenance of chowkidars at night, should be declared. He thought that if the mass of the rate-payers could be made thoroughly to understand the powers conferred on them by this section, they would resolve to elect no Commissioners who would not agree to reduce taxation in the manner he had suggested as possible. If they took such a course, the remedy provided would be quite inadequate to meet the difficulty. It was true that the Lieutenant-Governor could remove any Municipal Commissioner; but when once the rate was declared, no second rate could be declared under Act III of 1864, and as regards that year at least there would be absolutely no remedy, so the roads would remain without repair, and the drains would not be cleansed. But it had occurred to him that a still greater evil might possibly follow under the section as it stood. He saw no provision under which, when the Lieutenant-Governor had introduced the elective principle, he had the power to withdraw it in case it should prove to be a failure. If that was so, in places where the rate-payers were determined, they might go on electing a series of Commissioners who would vote for no rate at all. He thought it was advisable to provide for these contingencies in the Bill before the Council; and he therefore begged to propose the amendment.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, if he understood the hon'ble member rightly, it seemed to him that the whole of the hon'ble member's argument tended more towards no election than any thing else. But he thought that if the Commissioners were to be elected at all, they should certainly have some power, otherwise the principle of election would be carried out merely in name and not in effect. If Commissioners were elected, opportunity should be given to them to prove themselves useful: otherwise it would not be worth the while of any independent gentlemen to accept the office of Commissioner. Since the Government had accepted the principle of election, he took the liberty to observe it was useless arguing the question any further, and it would be but bare justice to allow that principle, wherever introduced, a fair trial, by giving the elected Commissioners at least the power which, under the existing Acts, by a majority of number only, they would be able to exercise. As to the abuse of such power, as apprehended by the hon'ble member, Rajah JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE had no objection to placing a remedy in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said, he fully agreed with the hon'ble member who had just spoken, that if the elective principle was tried at all, the candidates who were elected must have some real power given to them, and they could not have much power if only two or three commissioners were elected out of about twenty-five. With regard to what had been said by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, that no respectable people would ever be a candidate for election, he believed that the experience of other countries did not warrant such an apprehension. In the only Indian town where he (MR. BERNARD) had seen elections at work, native gentlemen of rank and position did stand for election. In that town the father of the Rajah and others of his relations were candidates for election to the office of

municipal commissioner, and were elected by the votes of men of all ranks. Mr. BERNARD rather thought it was to be apprehended that elected members would at the outset be all men of the upper ranks of society, and he did not know if that was exactly what was wanted. We wanted men of high position on committees, but we wanted also men of intelligence from the humbler ranks of society. The chief objects for which taxation was imposed in municipalities were the repairs of roads, conservancy, and the like. He did not fear that elected commissioners would be less ready to impose necessary taxation than nominated commissioners. In places like Calcutta and Howrah, where the commissioners might be said in some sense to represent the people, and where they had very much power, taxation had run high. In Bombay and other large towns, where the views of non-official Europeans and Natives exercised great influence over municipal affairs, taxation was also high. But in smaller towns, such as Moorshedabad, where the commissioners had perhaps less power, where a great deal of money was wanted, the incidence of taxation was very low, only 5, 7, and 8 annas a head. In Howrah already it was nearly Rs. 1-8 per head, and we had the commissioners of that place coming up for a further increase of taxation.

A scrutiny of the list of Bengal municipal towns in the recently published taxation reports should show that in places where the people had the power in their own hands municipal taxation was high, and in places where the municipal body was chiefly composed of officials, taxation remained light. When the hon'ble mover of the amendment said he thought that the section did not provide any remedy if the elected commissioners refused to levy sufficient funds, Mr. BERNARD would remind the Council of what His Honor the President said last year, that it would be much better if the people did a little themselves than had much done for them by the Government. Mr. BERNARD rather thought that elected commissioners would do too much than too little.

Mr. BERNARD would vote against the amendment moved by the hon'ble member, that there should be a power vested in the Government to enable it, if it thought fit, to withdraw the principle of election from any municipality to which it might be extended. We had not yet the principle of election: it remained to be tried; and it would not seem advisable that elective commissioners should begin their career with the threat hanging over them that if they opposed the Government or its representatives, their town would be disfranchised.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, as far as the arguments of the hon'ble member who had brought forward the amendment went, His Honor entirely dissented from him and agreed with the hon'ble members who had subsequently spoken. He thought we were greatly indebted to the Select Committee for the great improvements which they had made in the Bill as introduced. So far from thinking that the committee's amendments detracted from the value of the Bill as brought in by Government, he thought that those amendments much enhanced its value.

He should be very sorry to suppose that men of position and respectability would not be willing to stand for the representation of municipal bodies. He hoped men of position would be ready and willing to stand, and to accept that position; and he hoped with the hon'ble member who spoke last that the representation would not be confined to men of high position only, but that men of intelligence and trustworthiness from all classes would be elected. So far, then, His Honor's sympathies were entirely in opposition to the arguments used by the hon'ble mover of the amendment. But, on the other hand, it was perhaps necessary to remind the Council that the simple question before them was whether words should be added to the section empowering the Government to withdraw the rule of election from any municipality in case insuperable difficulties should be found in its practical application. He was inclined to think that the proposal of the hon'ble member was worthy of consideration, but for reasons entirely opposed to the reasons given by the hon'ble member. His Honor's impression was that Municipal Commissioners appointed under this Bill would not have power enough, and that the system might fail, not from the excessive, but from the too little, power of the Commissioners. He entirely agreed with the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Jooteendro Mohun Tagore), who said

that you could not expect good men to accept the position without real and substantial power. He was not at all sanguine about the result of the elective principle as we now proposed to try it, because he had some fear that the Municipal Commissioners under this Bill would not exercise very substantial power. His attention had been drawn to that view by an active member of the Municipal Committee of the suburbs of Calcutta, and he had brought home to His Honor what he did not very distinctly perceive before, the enormous power vested in the Chairman under the provisions of Act III of 1864. When we came to analyse that Act, it was found that there was a provision in the Act which provided that all the powers of the Commissioners might be exercised by the Chairman, except in regard to one or two matters with regard to which special provision was made. Under the provisions of this Bill those powers might be exercised by the Chairman wholly without control from the Commissioners as a body. The power reserved to the Commissioners as a body was only the power of voting the rate. That, no doubt, as the hon'ble member had pointed out, was a great power; but His Honor had some fear that if the power of the municipality, the power of the electors and of the elected Commissioners, was confined simply and solely to that one function of voting the rate, we could hardly expect that they would take a sufficient interest in municipal affairs. Not having any share in the executive functions of the municipality, they would look on those functions with some jealousy; and a dead-lock might result such as the hon'ble member had suggested. His Honor's feeling was that to give a fair trial to the elective principle, it would be necessary that the Commissioners should not only have the power of voting, but of managing the rate, of dealing with the expenditure, of settling the objects of expenditure and the mode of the expenditure. He was at one time very much inclined to listen to the arguments of the native member of the Suburban Committee, who had been good enough to call upon him, and to think that we must amend the Bill in order to give the Commissioners a fair position. But the more he looked into the matter the more his impression was that Act III of 1864 was not an Act drawn for elective institutions, and if we began to amend it, in order to make it really good for such purposes, we should continue to do so until the Act became an entirely new Act, and we should find ourselves in the position of the Irishman who had an old gun with a new stock and a new lock and a new barrel. He did not see his way to effectually amending the Act without undertaking the drawing of a new Bill. Under present circumstances he had shrunk from that duty, and had rather brought in a Bill limited to the suggestions thrown out by His Excellency the Viceroy. If he were right in thinking that we could not be very sanguine about the results of elective institutions under Act III of 1864; if possibly the trial of elective institutions under that Act might result in a dead-lock, then he thought it might be desirable that a discretion should be given to the Government to withdraw these elective institutions till such time as a more complete Bill might be passed and receive the necessary assent. Perhaps the learned Advocate-General would give the Council his opinion whether, as the Bill stood, it might be considered that the Government had or had not the power to withdraw elective institutions when once introduced. He confessed he doubted whether, as the Bill stood, it would be desirable that when once a Lieutenant-Governor introduced elective institutions they must be maintained for all time, without any discretion in any authority or any one to withdraw the elective arrangement if hereafter it should be found necessary to do so. The point, however, was not one on which he entertained a very strong opinion, and he had no doubt the Council would decide for the best.

THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL expressed his opinion that as the Bill was drawn it did not contain any power of withdrawing the elective principle when once it had been established.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT continued—then the Advocate-General had so far cleared the question that it was now simply this, should or should not a power of withdrawal be vested in the Lieutenant-Governor? If the amendment was carried, the power would be so vested; if not, there would be no such power.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved the insertion of the words "or of this Act" after the words "District Towns Act" in line 7 of Section 6. He said this was a clerical mistake. The object of the section was to provide that municipal money should not be expended on schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and vaccination, unless the governing body of the municipality sanctioned such expenditure by the vote of the majority at a meeting specially convened. But the sole authority for the expenditure of municipal money on schools was to be found in this Act, and therefore the section would have no effect in respect of schools unless the words "or of this Act" were inserted in it.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved to omit Section 7 and substitute the following :—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any of the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, fix the dates on which accounts and estimates shall be prepared and furnished by the commissioners, the municipal commissioners, or the town committee, appointed under the provisions of the said Acts, respectively; and the date of the first day of the year, which shall be used by them for making estimates, regulating taxes, registering carts and other wheeled vehicles without springs, and doing all such things as by law they are required to do."

The object of the section, he said, was to empower the Government to declare on what date the municipal year should commence. At present, as he had explained before, the Municipal Acts were not uniform in this respect. In Act XXVI of 1850 the date of the commencement of the year was apparently the 1st of May; in Act III of 1864 also it was the 1st of May; but in Act VI of 1867, which was the Act providing for the police budget, and which was in fact an amendment of Act III of 1864, the commencement of the year was the 1st January. All these Acts also contained different clauses providing for the submission of certain returns and statements on certain dates. This absence of uniformity was confusing, and there might also be reasons for altering the commencement of the municipal year. It was proposed therefore to give the Government the power of declaring in all municipalities what date should be the commencement of the year, and on what date returns, estimates, &c., should be furnished. But the section as it stood in the Bill did not refer to all municipalities, and the object of the amendment was to make it applicable to all the laws under which municipalities were constituted.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the following section be introduced after Section 7 :—

"All offences punishable under this Act and under the said District Municipal Improvement Act, shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

He said he had some hesitation in proposing this amendment, because it appeared to him quite clear that a reference to the rules of the new Code of Criminal Procedure would show that a provision of this nature was wholly unnecessary. But in fact the wording of Sections 7 and 8 of the new Code did not materially differ from the wording of Section 21 of the old Code, and the purport of both was that offences against local and special laws should be inquired into and tried by the constituted Criminal Courts of the country. Nevertheless the High Court had held, in the case of Bissessur Chatterjee, which was an appeal from the order of a Municipal Commissioner sitting as a Magistrate in the Suburbs of Calcutta, that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure could not be applied to the trial of an offence under Act III of 1864. It was not for him to say that the learned Judges of the High Court were wrong in their construction of the law; but if that ruling was correct, it would seem to follow that the provisions of the new Code of Criminal Procedure could not be applied to offences against the municipal laws, unless a distinct declaration to that effect were added to the law. His object in proposing to introduce the section was to relieve the Courts from all doubt and uncertainty on this point.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, as he had some special knowledge on this point, he should say a few words. It appeared to him that this amendment was not necessary and not desirable. He understood the hon'ble member to say that if the law was rightly construed this amendment was not needed, because it was his opinion that as the law stood it was to the effect suggested by the amendment, without there being any special provision of the kind. In 1871 the High Court on appeal differed from the opinion formed by a most competent authority, the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, who held that under the old Act such cases should be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure. Now, the special information His Honor could give was that having been a member of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, which dealt with the new Code of Criminal Procedure, and having had this special point before the Committee and the decision of the High Court, we varied the wording of the old Act with the view of obviating the possibility of any such doubt. Therefore, unless they of the other Council were in entire error in supposing that the wording of the new Code would have that effect, the amendment before the Council was undesirable, and would seem to throw a doubt on the law, and would make it necessary to introduce a similar provision in every law containing penal clauses. Unless, therefore, the necessity for this amendment was supported by very strong legal authority, he must submit that it was not necessary.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT explained that as he had said before, he thought the section of the Code quite sufficient to meet the case. It was only with reference to the construction placed by the High Court on the old Act that he proposed the amendment. He would beg to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the following Schedule be added to the Bill.

<i>Number of Act.</i>		<i>SCHEDULE.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
Act XXVI of 1850	.. ..	To enable improvements to be made in towns.	
Bengal Act III of 1864	.. ..	The District Municipal Improvement Act.	
Bengal Act VI of 1867	.. ..	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	
Bengal Act VII of 1867	.. ..	To amend Act III of 1864.	
Bengal Act VI of 1868	.. ..	The District Towns Act.	

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that as a material alteration had been made in the Bill by the Council, the motion for its passing would stand over to the next meeting.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Advocate-General be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract-labor and service. He said it was an entire mistake that the Advocate-General's name was not included in the motion for the appointment of the Committee. The Advocate-General had consented to serve on the Committee, and it was fully intended that his name should have been included.

The motion was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the registration of Births and Deaths. He said that in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill he had mentioned that the Select Committee with their Report had furnished the Council with the draft of a Bill for the registration of births and deaths which they thought would meet the object in view, and he now asked leave from the Council to introduce a separate Bill for that purpose which would give the Government the power of establishing such registers in any selected area in which it might seem expedient that all births and deaths occurring should be registered.

The draft of the Bill was in the hands of hon'ble members, but he did not propose to adopt it wholly. The Government would probably experience some difficulty in maintaining the elaborate machinery contemplated in the draft, and he proposed to provide one more simple and less expensive. The penal clauses for compulsory registration would be the same; but he would omit the second, third, and fourth sections, and would substitute provisions for the appointment of registrars of a more humble class. He begged the Council to understand that the Bill which he asked leave to introduce, although it would be very similar, would differ in some respects from the draft which was now in the hands of hon'ble members. A reference to that draft would explain the purport of his motion, but he was not to be bound strictly to its provisions.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he might say on the part of the Government that it was out of no disrespect to the Committee, who were good enough to draft a Bill, that we did not accept it wholly. So far from entertaining any feeling of disrespect to the Committee, the Government felt themselves under the greatest obligation to them for having drafted a Bill showing the principles of which they would approve. But the Select Committee had not before them the executive considerations which must influence the Government. While accepting thoroughly the principle of the Bill, it appeared to the Government that in the rural areas selected for the purpose of ascertaining the rates of mortality, and possibly also of births, in some cases a machinery so elaborate would not be possible. Therefore our intention was, while maintaining the principle and many of the details of the Bill drafted by the Committee, to alter the form of the Bill so far as to admit a more summary and simple mode of registration in rural places in which a full registration system might not be possible.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 29th instant.

RESOLUTION ON THE BENGAL EDUCATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1873-74.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1873.

READ—

The Accountant-General's letter No. 989C, dated 8th March 1873, forwarding the Bengal Educational Budget for the year 1873-74.

READ—

Also the original budget forwarded to the Accountant-General by the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION.—1. The figures in the abstract presented by the Accountant-General are as follows :—

	Actuals of 1871-72.	Sanctioned estimate of 1872-73.	Budget estimate of 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence and inspection ...	3,20,875	3,50,000	3,26,394
Government colleges ...	4,85,346	6,41,497	4,84,162
Ditto schools ...	5,98,687	5,82,000	6,69,214
Grants-in-aid to schools and colleges ...	4,44,606	5,10,000	5,16,294
Primary schools ...	89,939	1,80,000	5,30,000
Scholarships ...	1,22,357	1,28,000	1,49,080
Miscellaneous ...	24,372	29,600	34,530
Total ...	20,36,182	24,21,097	27,09,674

2. *Superintendence and Inspection.*—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the grant for Sub-Inspectors of Schools be raised from Rs. 7,680 to Rs. 12,000. The extension of primary schools has made additional inspecting officers necessary, and though the junior inspecting officers attached to sub-divisions and small districts will be paid at lower rates than were the Deputy Inspectors heretofore, still the total cost of the rural inspecting agency will

increase. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the grant for travelling allowances of inspecting officers stand at Rs. 70,000 instead of being reduced to Rs. 60,000. The Government wishes its inspecting officers to travel and visit schools with more frequency and regularity, and the travelling allowance grant should not be reduced.

3. *Government Colleges*.—The total of the colleges grant for the current year is not comparable with the present estimate. The budget for 1872-73 showed the cost of collegiate schools under colleges, whereas now those schools are separately shown. The whole contingent allowance again, as well as the drawing and surveying classes, are shown this year under collegiate schools, while in the last budget they were under colleges.

4. *Presidency College*.—The number of professors, twelve in all, shown against the Presidency College, may stand. The full staff of professors expected to be present during the coming year must be provided for under one college or another; but the Government is no way pledged to keep all the twelve professors permanently at the Presidency College. A sum of Rs. 400 must be deducted in next budget from the proposed grant for servants and contingencies in the Presidency College; it was decided (see paragraph 8 of the committee's report) that Rs. 1,000 might be saved *now* on the contingencies and servants' charges for the Presidency College. As yet only Rs. 600 has been reduced on the estimate for the library, while the estimate for servants and contingencies has been raised irrespective of the large grant for chemicals. Rs. 1,200 must be added to meet the proposed increase in Mr. Grant, the drawing teacher's, salary.

5. *Sanskrit College*.—The Accountant-General's budget shows the English lecturer of the First Arts department under a different designation to that used by the Director; it moreover has changed the name of the school department and made it the English department. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Director's nomenclature may for the future be adopted, unless the Government specially directs that new designations be used. After comparing the cost and staff of the Sanskrit College, as reduced last year, with the figures in the present budget, the Lieutenant-Governor finds that the sums asked for by the Director and the Accountant-General are according to the orders of Government, and they may accordingly stand.

6. *Hooghly College*.—The Accountant-General's budget shows the whole of the college contingent allowance under the "collegiate schools," while the Director's budget shows the colleges and collegiate schools together. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the colleges and collegiate schools may, as previously directed, be separately shown; one-half of the total contingent allowance being shown against the college, and one-half against the collegiate school. The Accountant-General's estimate for the Hooghly College exceeds the Director's estimate by Rs. 1,200, being the provision for a lecturer on chemistry and botany. This amount may be struck out, as one of the Hooghly staff will for the future be a professor of natural science. Till he is appointed, the lecturer will remain at Hooghly for the Civil Service classes.

7. *Dacca College*.—Provision must be made here for another professor, probably a natural science professor, on Rs. 8,000. A full college cannot be carried on efficiently with only its principal, one professor, and one assistant professor.

8. *Kishnagur and Berhampore Colleges*.—The contingent allowance of these colleges must be charged half to the college and half to the school, and the accounts of college and collegiate school expenditure must be drawn up accordingly.

9. *Collegiate Schools*.—The net grant to these schools must be increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 26,000 on account of the extra Rs. 1,000 which the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently granted to the Berhampore collegiate school. One-half the contingent allowance must be placed under the college grant.

10. *Other Government Schools*.—The grants proposed for high schools, zillah schools, middle and lower schools, may stand.

11. *Normal Schools*.—The Director has not yet furnished the report called for several months ago regarding the expenditure on normal schools. The

Lieutenant-Governor has remarked more than once on the very large outlay on higher class normal schools, and he now directs that the grant for "higher normal schools" be reduced from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 50,000. The reductions to meet this reduced grant must be made as soon as possible. The full grant for "lower normal schools" may stand, as there will in most districts be much need of normal classes for the instruction of indigenous school-masters.

12. *Grants-in-aid.*—The Director and the Accountant-General take Rs. 4,72,920 as the total estimate for grants-in-aid. Of this sum Rs. 36,152 would seem to be on account of aided colleges, while Rs. 4,36,768 is on account of schools. The Lieutenant-Governor has in a separate correspondence, which will shortly be published with the revised grant-in-aid rules, allotted a sum of Rs. 5,20,100 to the several district school committees as the annual assignment for grants-in-aid now engaged by schools, or hereafter to be made by the district committees. If this largely increased grant were certain to be all spent, the Lieutenant-Governor would have to hesitate much before he made so large an increase to the existing grant-in-aid fund. But the Director has reported, and the figures for past years show, that ordinarily 20 per cent. of the total sanctioned grants remain unspent on account of partial failures to comply with the terms of these grants. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore feels warranted in making larger allotments to districts, while at the same time the credit for grants-in-aid in the provincial budget may be entered at Rs. 5,06,200, or Rs. 50,000 below the total of the sanctioned grants to colleges and the new grant-in-aid assignments to the district school committees.

13. *Circle Schools and Primary Schools.*—The grant for circle schools, as well as the primary school (patshala) grant of Rs. 1,80,000, which had been made before July 1872, will be distributed to the different districts by the Director. The apportionment of these funds will have to be made in accordance with the expenditure previously incurred in each district, so that none of the Government patshalas established in former years may break down for want of funds. The district committees will have full control over the old as well as over the new patshala grants.

14. *Assignment for Rewards.*—This small sum of Rs. 6,120 may be struck out of the budget; the District Committees have discretion to use a portion of their patshala grant, either in the way recently introduced into Midnapore, or in any other suitable manner.

15. *Fees to Examiners.*—A grant of Rs. 3,000 must be added to meet the cost of the local examinations in natural and practical science, which all candidates for junior scholarships have to undergo before they go up for the University Entrance Examination.

16. *Educational Buildings.*—In the Public Works budget a grant of Rs. 2,90,562 has been made on account of new educational building and repairs.

17. The alterations in the Accountant-General's figures will be—

INCREASES—				Rs.
Grant for Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	4,320
Travelling allowance of inspecting officers	...	...	...	10,000
Addition to Drawing Master's salary at the Civil Engineering College	...	...	...	1,200
Additional Science Professor at Dacca College	...	...	...	8,000
Extra grant to the Berhampore Collegiate School	...	...	...	1,000
Addition to grant-in-aid allotment, less by the estimated saving of Rs. 50,000	...	...	...	33,280
Fees to examiners in natural science subjects	...	...	...	3,000
Total				60,800
DECREASES—				
Chemistry and Botany Lecturer at the Hooghly College	...	...	...	1,000
Higher normal school grant	...	...	...	11,000
Assignment for rewards	...	...	...	6,120
Total				18,120
Net increase				42,680

18. The Accountant-General's estimate of expected receipts is accepted, namely—

	Rs.
College fees, &c.	1,33,538
Collegiate school fees	21,848
High school fees	15,619
Zillah school fees	1,60,288
Middle English school fees	2,850
Vernacular school fees	37,493
Examination fees and miscellaneous	12,100
Total	3,96,520
Add receipts from the Mohsin and other local funds	63,230
Grand total	4,59,750

19. The total sanctioned grants for the year 1873-74 will then be—

	Rs.
Superintendence	3,40,700
Colleges	4,93,400
Collegiate schools	84,500
Other Government schools	5,76,000
Grant-in-aid assignment	5,16,500
Primary schools	5,57,000
Scholarships	1,50,000
Miscellaneous	34,500
Total	27,52,600
Add funds provided for educational buildings in the Public Works Department budget	2,90,500
Grand total	30,42,100

Deduct—	Rs.	Rs.
Amount provided in local fund budget	63,200	
Total of fees and other receipts	3,96,500	
		4,59,700
Net cost		25,83,400
As against the net cost as per page 5 of the published budget papers dated 23rd March 1872		21,10,500
Increase shown in the grant of the coming year		4,72,900

20. The Lieutenant-Governor, in concluding these orders on the educational budget, desires to observe that the practical result of the educational arrangements of the past two years has been to make certain savings on the cost of colleges and higher schools for general education, and to spend these savings in teaching natural and practical science to the students of these colleges and schools and other improvements. No saving has really been secured in the cost of higher education. At the same time large increases have been made to the grants for primary schools, and a considerable sum has been added to the fund available for grants-in-aid to schools of all grades. Whether so large grants can be continued, depends on financial considerations and on questions referred to the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, but for the coming year the means are provided.

Copy of this resolution, with copy of the Accountant-General's letter and enclosures, and of the original budget prepared by the Director of Public Instruction, be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant-General, and to Commissioners of Divisions for information. Also that this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

No. 1292, dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1873.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department.

To—The Commissioner of Rajshahye.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your interesting report upon the measures taken in your division to establish primary schools under the Government resolution of the 30th September last. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged for the attention and supervision you have given to this important matter, and he appreciates highly the zeal and discretion with which nearly all the district officers and educational officers of your division have taken up the matter. Your annual report will no doubt treat of the old as well as the newly-established patshalas: meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the measures taken throughout your division have been so far successful.

2. *Moorshedabad District*.—The arrangements made by Mr. Wavell and his inspectors are much approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. The average Government grant to each new patshala is moderate; the average private contributions in support of each patshala are fairly sufficient; and the average number of boys at each school, about thirty-one per school, is good. The teachers of the new schools appear to have been drawn from the classes of society which will best suit the work to be done and the wishes of the villagers: it is noted that about one quarter of the new schoolmasters are Mahomedans.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the Magistrate's spending the balance of the past year's patshala grant in aiding villagers to provide school-houses.

3. *Dinagapore District*.—This district is more backward than Moorshedabad; it has no sub-divisions, and the work of starting primary schools was more difficult. Still a good beginning has been made, and the Magistrate has been successful in getting competent Mahomedan teachers for nearly half of his new patshalas.

4. *Maldah District*.—The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the work done in Maldah has been fuller than the report given by the Magistrate thereof. It is not stated whether the Court of Wards has aided or wholly supports the new patshalas opened on the wards' estates.

5. *Rajshahye District*.—This district already possessed a good many Government patshalas, and the new ones now opened seem to have received larger average grants than the patshalas in the Moorshedabad and Rungpore districts. It is satisfactory to learn that the Rajshahye villagers readily provide school-houses, and that in this district, where so very large a proportion of the rural population are Mahomedans, the Magistrate has been able to find competent Mahomedan teachers for more than half his primary schools.

6. *Rungpore District*.—The contributions from the villagers towards the support of new schools in the Rungpore district have been considerable. The Lieutenant-Governor shares your anticipation that the zemindars, even in a benighted district like Rungpore, will before long come forward to help in the spread of education among the masses. Some of the larger zemindars, who hold rich estates in Rungpore at a very light assessment indeed, live in Calcutta, and are in many respects enlightened men; and the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that they will set a bright example in this respect to the Rungpore zemindars.

7. *Pubna District*.—Mr. Nolan's success in the Serajgunge sub-division has already been very considerable, and he has established schools at a very moderate expenditure from the Government grant. The classes from which the teachers and the scholars of the Pubna schools are drawn are the very classes contemplated in the Government orders of September last. The Lieutenant-Governor believes it to be fully in accordance with the habits and traditions of the people that little girls should, as Mr. Taylor proposes, attend village schools with their brothers.

8. *Bograh District*.—The Magistrate's plan for obtaining teachers for the Bogra village schools was new, and it seems to have been successful. Its merit is that each teacher will be a resident of the village where he keeps his school. The Lieutenant-Governor would have preferred that full five-rupee grants should not have been at the outset made to all the Bogra schools. But the Magistrate looks forward to gradually reducing these grants, and to using the money so saved to establishing fresh schools in other villages; and in such matters you were right to allow full discretion to a Magistrate who knows his district. It is satisfactory that in a Mahomedan district like Bogra two-thirds of the scholars at the new patshalas should be Mahomedans.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor does not gather from your letter whether any of the sub-divisional officers besides Mr. Nolan were entrusted with carrying out the primary school extension in their sub-divisions; he believes that Magistrates will find their educational duties lightened by delegating much discretion and power in this matter to the sub-divisional officers. The district school committees were only recently appointed, and thus perhaps it has happened that there is no mention in your letter of the Magistrate's having received valuable aid from the district committees.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. Wavell's plans for aiding primary schools by grants from municipal funds and from the Government estates improvement fund may be followed in the other districts of your division. Until specific recommendations are received from you through the Director of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant-Governor will not take up the question of sanctioning more Sub-Inspectors or granting clerks and peons for the work of the school committees. The grant-in-aid allotment at the disposal of each committee in your division will shortly be notified. The scholarship allotment to each district has been notified under the resolution of the 5th October, forwarded to you under endorsement No. 130T.

No. 38, dated Berhampore, the 14th March 1873.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to the Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 30th September last, forwarded with your No. 3521A4 of that date, making a grant for introducing the system of primary education, I have the honor to submit the following report on the introduction of the system in this division up to the end of January last. A further report giving full information of the working of the system during the year will be submitted after the close of the year, in my annual general education report.

2. *Moorshedabad*.—The Government grant for this district for the unexpired portion of the present year is Rs. 2,300, which has been allotted to the four sub-divisions in this wise :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1. Sudder sub-division ...	1,100	3. Kandhe sub-division ...	400
2. Jungipore ditto ...	400	4. Lalbaugh ditto ...	300

3. In making these allotments the density of population and the proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos were chiefly considered, and with the allotments thus made it was contemplated to start up about 80 to 90 schools in the sudder sub-division, 30 to 40 in Jungipore, 25 to 30 in Kandhee, and 25 to 30 in Lalbaugh.

4. The number of new schools established and old schools aided from the grant is as follows :—

New schools established	...	...	...	...	62
Old schools aided	...	...	...	...	85
				Total	147

5. Of this number nine are Persian mukhtabs, and the number of attendance in these 147 schools is about 4,400. The schools established and aided have been distributed in the several thannahs as follows:—

Head-Quarter Sub-Division.

1. Burrooa	...	...	7	7. Nowdah	...	...	7
2. Dowlatabazar	...	...	5	8. Soojagunge	...	...	1
3. Gowas	...	...	4	9. Bhuretpore	...	...	18
4. Hureehurparah	...	...	2	10. Gokura	...	...	6
5. Jellinghi	...	...	14	11. Gorabazar	...	...	0
6. Kulliangunge	...	...	11				

Lalbaugh Sub-Division.

1. Badrihaut	...	...	5	4. Shahnuggur	...	...	6
2. Ashanpore	...	...	3	5. Bhugwangolla	...	...	1
3. Manoolabazar	...	...	4				

Kandhee or Rampore Haut Sub-Division.

1. Rampore Haut	...	...	7	3. Khurgram	...	...	9
2. Nulhattee	...	...	10	4. Palsa	...	...	5

Junghipore Sub-Division.

1. Dewan Seraie	...	...	5	4. Shumseergunge	...	...	5
2. Mirzapore	...	...	3	5. Shooty	...	...	3
3. Rughoonathgunge...	...	...	4				

6. In starting the new patshalas and in aiding the old ones, the following considerations were entertained:—(1) the populousness of the villages in which the schools were opened or aided; (2) the condition and circumstances of the inhabitants; and (3) the proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos in the population, so as to secure to the former their legitimate share of the advantages of the new system. In making the grants to the patshala, the Deputy Inspectors were also directed to see that the aid of the zemindars and others was enlisted.

7. The whole number of schools or patshalas sanctioned for this district was expected to be established before the end of January last, but the illness of two of the Inspectors impeded the progress of the work. The Magistrate trusts, however, that the work will soon be completed by the establishment of additional schools in the thannahs of Gowas, Hureehurparah, Bhugwangolla, Rampore Haut, Palsa, Mirzapore, Shumseergunge, and Shooty, which have been insufficiently provided for. With respect to thannahs Soojagunge and Gorabazar, which lie for the most part within the Berhampore municipality, the Magistrate does not intend to grant further aid, as they will receive support from municipal funds, and in the case of Gorabazar, from a contribution from the Khas Mehal Improvement Fund.

8. The aggregate amount of grants awarded to the above mentioned 147 schools is Rs. 422-8 per month up to the end of January last, or an average of slightly less than Rs. 3 to each school. The proportion of Government aid is thus lower than anticipated; the emoluments of the *gurus* or the teachers being in most cases supplemented by fees and private subscriptions, and as on an average they are in receipt of Rs. 7 per month, they may be considered a tolerably well remunerated class of the community.

9. Out of the sum of Rs. 2,300 sanctioned for this district, the expenditure on schools which have been established, and which will be established up to the end of the current year, will amount to Rs. 1,345, leaving a balance of Rs. 945, which the Magistrate proposes to spend in building school-houses in places where their absence has hitherto been an obstacle in starting new patshalas, and in repairing, rebuilding, or improving the existing school-houses in places where the villagers are unable to incur the expenditure, and generally in such other purposes as subsequent experience may appear to make the expenditure expedient. I quite back the Magistrate's recommendation. There being a surplus, the want should, in my opinion, be supplied, and I recommend that sanction may be given to the expenditure, as proposed, if further sanction is necessary.

10. The course adopted for starting up patshalas by the Deputy Inspectors is stated to be this. They visited the village selected, called a meeting of the principal inhabitants, and explained to them the object of their visit, the intention of the Government, and the advantages they would derive from the possession of a place of education. The better class of the residents appreciated the offer and made up the amount required to start up the school, but many of the lower class of residents who do not appreciate the value of education, looked to the proposal as calculated to deprive them of the labors of their children.

11. To remedy this the Magistrate proposes that a certain number of night schools should be started, and the masters of the day school should be required to teach in the night school also, and he intends to issue instructions to the Deputy Inspectors accordingly.

12. The teachers selected for the patshalas were from the Gurumohashoy class from the normal and training schools, and from men who formerly served as putwaries and gomashitas. Of the 147 gurus, 112 are Hindus and 35 Mahomedans. There is great difficulty in obtaining Mahomedan teachers, as the educated class of that sect in the mofussil is small. The Magistrate, however, states that he will endeavour to increase the number as opportunity arises.

13. *Dinagepore*.—The total number of patshalas open in this district is 64, viz.—

42 In Chintamun circle.	9 In Dinagepore circle.
5 „ Thakoorgong ditto	8 „ Gungarampore ditto

14. In the Dinagepore circle there being 98 private patshalas in existence, the Magistrate intended to open the patshalas with the Government aid in the other circles, with a view to provide for their wants; but the Sub-Inspectors of the Thakoorgong and Gungarampore circles misunderstood his orders to some extent, as they appeared to have thought that they were only required to inquire where schools could be opened, and not actually to open them. The Magistrate has now, however, put them right, and he expected that out of the 150 new schools which he expects to open from the sum of Rs. 2,250 allotted to his district for the current year, 140 would have been set-a-going before the end of February.

15. The total monthly expenditure of the 64 schools opened is Rs. 216 per month, or a little over Rs. 3 per school. Of the gurus employed 33 are Hindus and 31 Mahomedans.

16. *Maldah*.—The report submitted by the Magistrate of this district is meagre. He states that out of 27 primary schools for which the grant for the current year (Rs. 1,100) is available under the primary schools' scheme, 26 have been opened, viz. 6 in the Court of Wards' estate, and the remaining 20 in the different parts of the district.

17. *Rajshahye*.—The number of schools opened up to the end of January is 97, of which 84 have been newly started, and the remaining 13, which had previously existed, have been aided and encouraged.

18. The total monthly cost of these 97 schools is Rs. 445-8, or about Rs. 4-8 per school, and the total cost by the end of the official year is expected to be Rs. 1,600 out of the sum of Rs. 1,800 allotted to this district.

19. The average number of attendance in each of the patshalas is 24, at which rate there are about 2,300 new scholars enrolled in this district in the 97 primary schools opened.

20. From the statement submitted by the Magistrate, showing the names of the villages in the different thannahs in which the schools have been opened, it appears the villages selected are generally the most populous ones.

21. For most of the schools the villagers have furnished houses for the accommodation of the schools.

22. Of the 97 teachers and gurus employed, 48 are Hindus and 49 Mahomedans; and 14 of them are gurus of the old type.

23. *Rungpore*.—The Magistrate states that operations under the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 30th September, were from various causes commenced very late in his district, but the Deputy Inspectors

bestirred themselves very actively and intelligently in the matter, as they visited a large number of villages and communicated to the people and the zemindar the intention of Government. One Sub-Inspector reports that he visited the markets and explained the whole thing to the assembled crowd. The result of this market preaching has been the opening of ten new schools.

24. It is stated that the people in this district have everywhere thankfully accepted the Government proposal, and in many places they have shown great eagerness to get new schools set on foot. Up to the end of January 30 new schools have been opened and three old ones aided. All the new schools have received aid from the people, who have agreed to supplement the Government grant by sums varying from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10 per month.

25. The only persons from whom no help has yet been received are stated to be the zemindars, some of whom are said to look coldly on the scheme, and to speak facetiously of it as *chasa* education, and while willing enough to promote such education which will give them plenty of applicants for office work, they look askance at any thing which may tend to raise the level of their peasantry and render them more independent. The Magistrate, however, states that it is early days yet to speak much of the matters, and that he anticipates that by patient explanation of the fact that it is not the object of this rural education to unfit the agricultural class for their present pursuits, the prejudices of the zemindars may be removed, and in the end the best of them may cordially co-operate in the matter.

26. Of the teachers employed the majority are gurus. The post with such small pay has been sought after with alacrity; only one qualified Mahomedan has been found who teaches zemindaree and mahajunee accounts. The Sub-Inspectors have not appointed any putwarees, as they are of opinion that these men will work very irregularly. The Magistrate has, however, impressed on them the necessity of giving some of the best of these men a fair trial, as from this class alone he expects to recruit his stock of Mahomedan teachers.

27. *Pubna*.—The allotment of Rs. 1,800 for this district has been divided into two parts; Rs. 950 has been given to the Seerajgunge sub-division, and Rs. 850 has been kept by the Magistrate for the sudder sub-division. A large amount has been given to Seerajgunge owing to its population being greater than that of the sudder sub-division.

28. With the sum allotted to Seerajgunge, Mr. Nolan, Assistant Magistrate of Seerajgunge, expects to open 80 schools, of which 54 have been established up to the end of January last. Three of these draw the maximum grant of Rs. 5 per month on account of their known efficiency. The average amount of grant to each school is Rs. 3-3.

29. In the sudder sub-division only 21 schools have been opened, and 10 old ones aided. The attendance in these schools is said to be about 1,000 boys, drawn chiefly from the poorer classes of the people.

30. The gurus of the new schools in the sudder sub-division draw Rs. 3, and of old ones Rs. 2-8 per month, with the exception of three schools, which, for special reasons, draw the maximum sum of Rs. 5. Out of the 31 gurus 3 are of the old type, and the remaining 28 are new men; and of the latter 6 are moollahs, who teach Persian and the elements of Arabic to Mahomedan boys.

31. The Magistrate proposes to open a few night schools, which is very important for artizans and *chasas*, who are forced for their living to work during the day. He also proposes to attach girls' classes to some of these patshalas, where a sufficient number of girls are likely to attend. On the whole, the Magistrate states that the measure is likely to become very popular.

32. *Bograh*.—The allotment of this district being Rs. 1,000 for the current year, the Magistrate arranged to commence his operations from the 1st of December last, and open with it 40 patshalas. He states that though he did not despair of receiving eventually a good deal of support from local contributions, he knows by experience that to induce the people to come forward would be a work of time, and that to withhold the Government grant in each case till it should be supplemented by an equal sum from local subscriptions,

would be practically to postpone action indefinitely. He therefore allotted to each of the 40 schools Rs. 5, or Rs. 200 per month, reserving Rs. 50 per month to aid the existing one.

33. With this view he selected 41 populous villages and issued notices inviting the residents of the selected villages to appear and undergo a summary examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The call was readily responded to, and a sufficient number of candidates appeared. Of the candidates who appeared, 43 have been appointed and three others since selected from thannah Budulgatchee, a tract full of jungle, which in the first instance did not send up any candidate. The candidates selected were—

7 vernacular scholarship-holders,

9 first and second class pupils of middle class vernacular schools,

1 trained guru,

29 persons not trained or taught in any Government school.

34. Forty of these teachers appointed have opened their patshalas, but the remaining three have failed as yet to get a class together, the cultivators giving as their reason that they could not spare their boys during the height of the harvest.

35. In the schools which have been opened, the number of pupils ranges from 15 to 56, and the aggregate number of the whole is 1,021 boys, giving an average of $25\frac{1}{2}$ to each school. It is hoped that the number will increase considerably as the schools take root.

36. Of the 1,021 pupils on the roll on the 31st December, 679 are Mahomedans and 342 are Hindoos, and about seven-eighths are the children of common cultivators, small shop-keepers, and byragees, few of whom would be receiving any kind of instruction but for the new patshalas.

37. During the month of January nine more patshalas have been opened on half grants, or Rs. 2-8 each. This will be met from reductions made from schools which receive full grants, as those who receive now full grants can hardly complain when it is known that it is made for starting new schools.

38. On the whole, it will appear from the information given above that the system has worked well, and that it will spread education amongst the masses.

39. A few simple suggestions were issued to the district officers with the Government resolution on the subject, and I trust the efforts of the several district officers will meet the approval of His Honor. I must say that all have entered with a good will upon the work, and that the several Deputy Inspectors have done all that could be expected of them. They have as a rule all been left in charge of the circles they had (with slight modifications here and there) before the late orders reconstituting them as Sub-Inspectors were received; and I incline to think that it will be best to continue this arrangement until the lower class of men whom it is contemplated employing are gradually substituted, when the circles can be gradually reduced in size, by the employment of extra numbers. Pending the absorption of incumbents, I think it may be necessary even to apply for some increase to the strength of the staff to ensure more frequent inspections than can be the case at present. I have had applications for the assistance of a clerk in the case of one district school committee, and I have heard verbally of expected peons to carry money and a clerk for each district Deputy Inspector. I am not prepared to report on the necessity for such establishments until the whole district system is more tried, but I think it probable that some aid will be necessary. I suppose also that some definite information will shortly be given to committees as to the funds for grants-in-aid scholarships and for other purposes which they will have at disposal for the ensuing year.

40. None of the district officers have yet come up with any proposals in regard to the normal schools placed under them, nor do I think that they have any very distinct notions as to what is expected of them in this matter. At Pubna, however, a training class for gurus has been opened at the normal school. I do not anticipate that there will be much difficulty in getting in the new gurus, who are untrained, to attend a class in the schools for a few months

during the harvest, or in replacing them by new men, who will come in if they refuse.

41. I forward the several district officers' reports in original in case His Honor should wish to peruse them; each has been left very free discretion as to the details of introduction of this system into his own district. I shall be glad to have the district reports back when done with.

INQUIRIES INTO ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES ON SHIPS.

No. 186, dated Calcutta, the 13th January 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department.

To—The Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct as follows, in modification of the orders of the 28th March last, on the subject of the arrangements which should be adopted in order that crime and accidents on the river beyond the limits of the port of Calcutta may be promptly brought to the notice of the magisterial authorities, with a view to such inquiry as the circumstances may require.

2. To remove any doubts that may exist as to the proper jurisdiction in respect of such crimes and accidents, a notification has been published in the *Gazette*, declaring the river below Calcutta and outside the limits of the port of Calcutta to be attached to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. The jurisdiction over this part of the river down to the Bydekhallee village, the most northerly point on the river-bank of the Diamond Harboar sub-division, will remain with the Magistrate of the district, or the officer in charge of the head-quarters sub-division, when such an arrangement exists. The jurisdiction in the remaining portion of the river to the sea will belong to the sub-divisional Magistrate at Diamond Harbour, at which place a European officer will always, if possible, be posted.

3. It shall be incumbent on every Pilot and Commander having a Pilot's license, and on every Commander of a river steamer, to report within twenty-four hours of his arrival in port, through the Master Attendant, to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, every case of crime or severe accident that occurs outside the limits of the port of Calcutta on board any inward-bound vessel under his charge, and the Magistrate shall thereupon cause such inquiry to be made as may appear to him to be necessary.

4. In regard to outward-bound vessels, it shall be the duty of the Pilot or licensed tug Commander to give immediate information, direct by telegraph, to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, in every case of serious crime and in every case of accident in which loss of life occurs, or loss of a vessel or boat, unless in the latter case the value is deposited. A report should also, if possible, be sent to the nearest police station. The Pilot or licensed Commander will, after despatching his report, refuse to proceed in pilotage charge of the vessel until the Magistrate arrives on board or sends an order, or until the expiry of thirty-six hours from the time of the despatch of the telegram, whichever event may first take place. In a very serious case he will wait till he receives orders. The Magistrate, on receipt of the information, shall at once proceed to hold an investigation on board the vessel from which the report is thus made, and he shall have power to take out of the vessel by his warrant such persons as may be required for the trial either as defendants or witnesses. On receipt of such a report at any police station, the officer in charge shall at once proceed on board and commence investigation, and may make arrests and take such other steps as he is empowered by law to take.

5. The Master Attendant will be desired to insist on the performance by all Pilots and licensed Commanders of the duties herein imposed upon them; and I am to request that you will instruct the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs to

distribute his row-boats in the best way he can, and otherwise to make the most efficient arrangements for carrying out these orders.

6. I am to request that you will furnish a list of the police stations in the 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore to which reports should be made. The Midnapore police will be instructed to receive such reports at any stations belonging to that district on the right bank of the river, and will act in respect of them as though they belonged to the 24-Pergunnahs.

No. 77, dated Fort William, the 22nd March 1873.

From—COLONEL H. K. BURNE, Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

HAVING laid before the Government of India your letter No. 350, dated 20th January last, and its enclosures, together with the previous correspondence relative to the expediency of conferring on the Government of Bengal power to detain outward-bound vessels for the purpose of inquiry in cases of collision, &c., I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council approves of the instructions issued by His Honor's orders for the guidance of Pilots and Commanders of steamers in such cases as contained in your letter to the Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 186, dated 13th January 1873. But I am to suggest that complete publicity should be given to those instructions.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th March 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.		1873.				
Western Districts.						
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	April 1st*	Nil.	Weather hot	Spring crops gathered; grain market unchanged. Rain needed.	Fever decreasing; cholera still prevalent in Cutwa Sub-Division.
	2 Bancoorah	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Hot	Khalsa teel is being sown. Cotton doing well. Other crops are being reaped.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 29th	Nil.	Dry and hot. The morning of the 28th was foggy.	Rain is wanted to enable the ryots to prepare their land for the rice crop.	
	4 Midnapore	" 29th	Nil.	Seasonable. Cloudy in the mornings.	No change since last report. Prospect of all crops favorable.	
	5 Hooghly	" 29th	Nil.	Clear; some mornings foggy. Getting warmer than last week.	Potato crop fair, and nearly gathered; likewise sugarcane. Vegetable crop requires rain.	
	Howrah	" 29th	Nil.	No rain. Weather dry and sultry. Wind varying from south to west.	No change worthy of notice. Rain required.	
Central Districts.						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	April 1st	Nil.	Dry and sultry	No crops except melons and other vegetables. Cultivation retarded for want of rain.	A rather severe outbreak of cholera is reported in a village named Hatal Khali near Canning, and sporadic cases reported throughout the district. Fever, chicken-pox, and measles also prevalent in some places.
	7 Nuddea	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Warm, but not unseasonable.	Rain is wanted both for indigo and for the rice sowings.	
	8 Jessore	" 29th	Nil.	Hot and dry	Generally good, but rain is much wanted.	
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 29th	Nil.	Fair and hot	The outturn of the cold weather crop is somewhat less than the average throughout the district.	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent; the former of a bad type in some villages.
	10 Dinagepore	" 29th	Nil.	Clear and hot, with dry south-west winds, and occasionally east winds.	There are scarcely any crops on the ground now. Ploughing for next year going on everywhere.	
	11 Maldah	" 29th	Nil.	Warm and dry	Cold weather crops, such as wheat, barley, mussur, &c., are being reaped, and a good average is expected. Boro dhân has been planted out, and generally promises well.	There is a good deal of cholera about, but no serious outbreak of it.
	12 Rajshahye	" 29th	Nil.	Warm and clear	The lands are being ploughed for the paddy crops. Rain is required for mulberry. Indigo is flourishing.	
	13 Rungpore	" 29th	Nil.	Hot but cloudy	Rain would be beneficial.	
	14 Bograh	" 29th	Nil.	Fine, and growing hot	Potatoes have yielded fairly. Peas and khesari variable. There is but little now growing.	
	15 Pubna	" 29th	Nil.	Fair; gradually getting hot.	The cold weather crops have been reaped. Rain wanted for rice cultivation.	

* Telegram of the 1st April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree	.. Mar. 29th	A slight shower on the night of the 27th.	Steady, north easterly wind; mornings very cool; days getting hot.	Tobacco crop being gathered is very good.	
	Cooch Behar	...	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
Eastern Districts.						
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca	... April 1st*	0.30	Weather hot, with occasional showers of rain.	Prospects of crops fair	Small-pox extending.
	19 Furreedpore	.. Mar. 29th	Nil.	Perfectly dry and sunny. Now and then thin clouds appear, which only increase the rigour of the sun's rays.	The continued drought is retarding the sowings of the present year, and injuriously affecting the growing plants in the low lands.	
	20 Backergunge	... „ 29th	Nil.	Hot ...	Rain wanted.	
	21 Mymensing	... „ 29th	0.15	Weather variable. Two days hot and sultry with hot wind from south-west; the rest of the week tolerably cool, with east wind. Rain on the night of the 27th instant.	Rain is urgently wanted.	
	22 Sylhet	... „ 22nd	1.02	Very cool for this time of the year, owing to the welcome showers of rain.	Ploughing of lands progressing rapidly. The rain this week will be welcome both to tea-planters and ryots.	A few cases of small-pox reported at Tajpore.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	... „ 22nd	3.07	Cloudy and rainy, and rather chilly.	No crops on the ground.	
	24 Chittagong	... „ 22nd	A few drops of rain.	Windy and cloudy. Threatening rain at latter part of the week.	The crops in general, especially chillies, are not likely to come up to their usual yield from defective moisture in the absence of rain.	
	25 Noakhally	... „ 22nd	3.48	Range of thermometer low; stormy; wind with hail and rain.	Crops good and progressing favorably. The moog-dal and chilly crops slightly damaged by hailstones to the south of the sudder station.	
	26 Tipperah	... „ 29th	Nil.	There has been some rain all over the district except at the head-quarters and sub-divisional stations; weather very hot with strong but fitful south wind. A hailstorm to the extreme south-west of the district.	The hailstorm in the extreme south-west of the district is said to have done damage to the crops. Special report called for. With this exception all continues well.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	.. „ 22nd	Nil.	Slight fall of rain on the 20th and 18th instant; violent wind on the 21st and 22nd.	The prospects of tobacco are good.	
	Hill Tipperah	... „ 22nd	0.76	Generally cloudy, with strong wind blowing from south. Heavy rain on the 21st instant.	No important change to report.	

* Telegram of the 1st April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	... April 1st*	Nil.	The weather is seasonable, though still pleasantly cool in the mornings.	The crops have now been all stored, and the fields with very few exceptions are bare.	Cases of small-pox and cholera are reported from different parts of the district, but they have nowhere assumed an epidemic form.
	29 Gya	.. Mar. 29th	Nil.	Seasonable	... Poppy nearly all harvested; a good outturn. Corn crops are being gathered; the outturn is not expected to be very favorable.	
	30 Shahabad	... „ 29th	Nil.	Weather warmer, with variable wind.	Rubee crops being rapidly cut and harvested.	Small-pox still prevails in parts of the district.
	31 Tirhoot	... „ 29th	Nil.	Hot by day and cool by night.	The rubee crops are being harvested and stacked. The rain which fell on the 7th March is reported as beneficial to the chinna, moong, and indigo. The ryots have commenced preparing lands for sowing dhân, and in some low lands early dhân is being sown. Very faint hopes are entertained of any produce for the mango crop.	
	32 Sarun	.. „ 29th	Nil.	Warm, with high west wind on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.	The crops, except ratur, cotton, and safflower, have been cut, and are now being thrashed and stacked. Indigo has germinated well. There is good moisture in the fields.	
	33 Chumparun	.. „ 29th	Nil.	Fair weather, cool nights, and hot days. East wind.	The prospects are much the same as last week; the rubee crop is being cut.	
	34 Monghyr	.. „ 29th	Nil.	Fair	... Pretty good. Crops are being cut.	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	35 Bhaugulpore	... April 1st*	Nil.	Easterly winds all the week.	Crops all turning out good	Small-pox exists here and there to the south, and cholera to the north of the Ganges.
	36 Purneah	... Mar. 29th	Nil.	Cool, with east wind...	Same as last week. Most of the cold weather crops, except wheat and oats, have been gathered. On the whole they are pretty good. The ground is now being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	A few cases of cholera reported.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs...	.. „ 29th	Nil.	Hot and dry	... Mohwa is likely to prove a short crop.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack	.. April 1st*	Nil.	Weather hot	... Rain wanted for the crops.	
	39 Pooree	.. Mar. 22nd	35	One or two seasonable showers.	Ploughing for the rice crop is going on.	Cholera still prevalent in the north of the district.
	40 Balasore	.. „ 29th	Nil.	Warm and windy	.. Ploughing not commenced as yet for want of rain.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
	41 Hazareebaugh	... „ 29th	Nil.	Seasonable	... Little or nothing on the ground.	Small-pox still prevalent to the north and west of the district.

* Telegram of the 1st April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.) South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)		1873.				
42	Loharduggah	... Mar 29th	Nil.	Very dry and hot ..	The rubee crops for the most part have been reaped. The outturn is on the whole pretty fair. The poppy and mohwa have been somewhat damaged by the hails.	
43	Singbhoom	... " 22nd	0.13	Till up to within the last three or four days, the temperature has been wonderfully cool for this season of the year. The hot winds, however, have now set in in full force.	None on the ground. The recent rains have been extremely beneficial in permitting all ploughing to be done, also for the mango and mohwa crops.	
44	Maunbhoom	... " 29th	Nil.	Fair, with thick haze in mornings.	Opium has now all been gathered.	A few cases of cholera still occur.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	... " 22nd	Nil.	Weather becoming warmer.	The sowing of seeds for asoo crop has commenced in some quarters. Wheat has been grown in Dhoobree sub-division with good outturn.	
46	Kamroop	... " 31st*	1.42	Weather getting very close and warm. Heavy thunder-storm and lightning last Friday night.	Aus paddy is being sown	Public health good.
47	Durrung	... " 22nd	0.13.	Hot middays; rather sultry evenings; a dry north-east wind prevailing.	Tea season commenced.	
48	Nowgong	... " 22nd	Nil.	Weather growing hot	Ashu lands commenced to be sown. Jute lands being ploughed. Tea promising.	An earthquake at 5-30 A.M. of the 21st March 1873.
49	Sebsaugor	... " 22nd	0.21	Generally cloudy, with mornings cool.	No crops on the ground. Prospect of tea crop favorable.	
50	Luckimpore	... " 22nd	0.71	Fresh easterly winds throughout the week. Hail-storm on Monday morning. Weather on the whole seasonable, and very favorable to tea operations. At North Luckimpore sub-division three days cloudy and raining, the rest of the days fine and seasonable.	Cultivation going on.	District healthy.
51	Naga Hills	... " 15th	1.06	Cool and pleasant throughout the district.	The hill people are still busy cutting their new jooms, and getting ready their old ones for early seeding.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	... " 22nd	0.22	There have been heavy showers of rain in some parts of the hills; hail has also fallen.	There are no crops on the ground, but the people are getting land ready for potato and rice cultivation.	
53	Garo Hills	... " 22nd	0.22	First part of week fair and hazy. Smart showers of rain on Thursday accompanied with wind, which however did not last long. Since then cloudy on and off, and atmosphere close.	Clearances are being burnt and sowing commenced.	

* Telegram of the 31st March received on the 1st April.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 9th to 15th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 16th to 22nd Mar. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BUREDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	Nil.	2.60	22nd Mar.	
		Cutwa	0.06	ditto	2.15	ditto.	
		Culina	Nil.	ditto	1.23	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	2.28	ditto.	
		Raneesunge	ditto	ditto	0.79	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	Not rec.	ditto	0.88	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th Mar.
		Bancoorah	5.49	ditto	5.49	ditto	Not received 2nd to 8th Mar.
		Sooree	Nil.	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	0.91	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Contal	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.20	Not rec.	0.43	15th Mar.	
			Nil.	ditto	0.17	ditto	
		Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	Nil.	0.99	22nd Mar.
	Howrah	Serampore	ditto	ditto	1.22	ditto.	
		Howrah	ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	1.30	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
		Calcutta	Nil.	ditto	1.18	ditto.	
		Alipore... { Dispensary Jail	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
			ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	0.65	ditto.	
		Baraset	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.61	8th Mar.	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	1.42	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil.	Nil.	1.39	22nd Mar.	
		Sattkherah	ditto	ditto	0.98	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Nuddes	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1.41	ditto.	
		Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	0.96	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Meherpore	0.05	ditto	1.70	ditto.	
		Choonadangah	0.43	ditto	1.37	ditto.	
		Kooshitea	Nil.	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	0.44	ditto.	
		Jessore	ditto	ditto	0.85	ditto.	
		Nureil	ditto	ditto	3.18	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	0.26	ditto	1.05	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jemidah	Nil.	ditto	0.90	ditto.	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb.
		Bazirhaut	0.66	ditto	1.58	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil.	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	1.71	ditto.	Not received 9th to 22nd Feb.
		Ramporehaut	ditto	ditto	2.16	ditto	
		City Moorshedabad	ditto	0.02	1.46	ditto	
		Junzipore	ditto	Nil.	1.58	ditto	
		Azimungo	ditto	ditto	1.96	ditto	
		Dinapore	ditto	Not rec.	1.39	15th Mar.	
		Maldah	ditto	Nil.	0.74	22nd Mar.	
		Rajshahye	ditto	ditto	2.12	ditto.	
		Beaulah	ditto	ditto	1.60	ditto.	
		Natore	ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
		Bhowanungunge	1.20	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
		Titallya	Nil.	ditto	0.81	ditto	
		Bograh	ditto	ditto	0.97	ditto.	
		Pubna	ditto	ditto	1.67	ditto.	
	Darjeeling	Serajungo	ditto	ditto	1.67	ditto.	
		{ Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.75	28th Feb.	
			0.20	Nil.	1.48	22nd Mar.	
		Julpigoree	Nil.	ditto	0.85	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.	
Boda		ditto	ditto	1.49	ditto.		
Cooch Behar Tributary State		ditto	ditto	1.46	ditto.		
Bhutan Dooars		0.20	Not rec.	2.40	15th Mar.		
Buxa		ditto	ditto	1.46	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.		EASTERN DISTRICTS.					
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office Hospital	0.32	ditto	0.67	ditto.	
		0.05	0.80	0.95	22nd Mar.		
		1.20	0.50	1.70	ditto.		
	Moonshegunge	Nil.	Nil.	0.26	ditto.		
		0.25	ditto	1.83	ditto.		
		Nil.	ditto	0.20	ditto.		
	Furzedpore	Mantekgunge	0.80	0.11	1.71	ditto.	
		Furzedpore	0.72	Nil.	1.45	ditto.	
		Goalundo	0.45	Not rec.	0.69	15th Mar.	
		Patokhally	0.03	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	0.10	2.10	2.42	22nd Mar.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	0.80	0.11	1.71	ditto.	
		Perzepore	0.72	Nil.	1.45	ditto.	
		Madaripore	0.45	Not rec.	0.69	15th Mar.	
		Patokhally	0.03	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	0.10	2.10	2.42	22nd Mar.	
Mymensing	Mymensing	Nil.	0.36	0.90	ditto.		
	Jamulpore	ditto	Nil.	1.05	15th Mar.		
	Atteah	ditto	Not rec.	0.66	22nd Mar.		
	Kishoregunge	0.20	Nil.	0.78	ditto.		
	Sylhet	0.10	1.87	4.82	ditto.		
Cachar	Cachar	1.15	3.77	8.73	15th Mar.		
	Hylakandy	0.70	Not rec.	6.34	ditto.		
	Koyah	Not rec.	1.86	3.05	22nd Mar.	Not received 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar. and 9th to 15th Mar.	
	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	Nil.	Nil.	0.20	ditto.	
		0.35	ditto	0.35	ditto.		
0.90		Not rec.	0.90	15th Mar.			
0.41		ditto	0.41	ditto.			
2.22		ditto	2.22	22nd Mar.			
Hill Tipperah	Cox's Bazar	1.35	3.48	4.34	ditto.		
	Rungamutee Hill	0.05	0.94	1.76	ditto.		
	Noakhally	0.16	Nil.	1.53	ditto.		
	Comilla	0.31	0.76	1.58	ditto.		
	Brahmanbariah	0.31	0.76	1.58	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 9th to 15th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 19th to 22nd Mar. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
PATNA.	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Patna	Patna	Nil.	Nil.	1.07	22nd Mar.		
		Behar	ditto	ditto	0.97	ditto.		
		Barh	ditto	ditto	0.76	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore { Jail	ditto	ditto	0.51	ditto.		
		{ Cantonment	ditto	ditto	0.35	ditto.		
			Gya	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.		
		Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Arrah	ditto	ditto	1.44	ditto.		
		Sasseram	ditto	ditto	0.66	ditto.		
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.		
	Sarun	Bhubooh	ditto	ditto	5.50	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore	ditto	Not rec.	4.40	15th Mar.		
		Durhangah	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.		
	Chumparun	Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	2.30	ditto	2.75	ditto	Not received 2nd to 22nd Feb.	
		Sectamaree	Nil.	ditto	2.50	ditto	Ditto 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.	
	Monghyr	Tajpore	1.30	ditto	2.43	ditto	Ditto 9th Feb. to 1st Mar.	
		Chuprah	Nil.	Nil.	1.99	22nd Mar.		
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore.	Moteehari	ditto	Nil.	3.90	ditto.		
		Bettiah	ditto	ditto	3.25	ditto.		
		Monghyr	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.	
	BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Begoeserai	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
			Jamooie	ditto	Not rec.	1.23	15th Mar.	
Bhaugulpore			ditto	Nil.	1.00	22nd Mar.		
Purneah		Soopool	ditto	ditto	1.67	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.		
		Banka	ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs		Purneah	ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.		
		Kishengunge	0.15	0.03	0.89	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.	
		Arrareah	Nil.	Nil.	2.00	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs		Deoghur	ditto	ditto	1.99	ditto.		
		Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0.45	ditto.		
		Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.		
		Godda	ditto	ditto	1.02	ditto.		
ORISSA.		Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0.30	Nil.	2.40	ditto.	
	{ Hospital		0.30	ditto	2.71	ditto.		
			Jajipore	0.80	0.30	1.10	ditto.	
	Pooree	Kendrapara	Nil.	Nil.	0.60	ditto.		
		Jugutsingapore	0.90	ditto	2.37	ditto.		
		False Point	0.05	Nil.	0.05	ditto.		
	Balasore	Pooree	0.76	0.35	1.11	ditto.		
		Khoordah	0.18	0.32	0.62	ditto.		
		Bhuddruck	Nil.	Nil.	0.92	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.		
Sambalpur		Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.			
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	0.17	Nil.	0.94	22nd Mar.		
		{ Dispensary	0.27	ditto	1.10	ditto.		
			Pachumba	Nil.	Not rec.	1.17	15th Mar.	
	Loharduggah	Ranchee	0.14	Nil.	1.63	22nd Mar.		
		Palamow	Nil.	ditto	0.60	ditto.		
		Chyebassa	0.17	0.13	2.31	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom	Purulia	Nil.	0.05	2.36	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	ditto	Nil.	1.90	ditto.		
		ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	Not rec.	0.08	2.08	ditto	Not rec. 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar., and 9th to 15th Mar.
	Dhoobree			ditto	Nil.	1.45	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto.
Gowhaty				0.37	ditto	2.48	ditto.	
Kamroop	Burpettah		1.69	ditto	2.29	ditto.		
	Tezpor		0.54	Not rec.	2.68	15th Mar.		
	Mungledye		1.16	ditto	3.38	ditto.		
Nowgong	Nowgong		0.74	Nil.	2.61	22nd Mar.		
	Sebsaugor		2.38	Not rec.	8.29	15th Mar.		
	Golaghat		1.14	ditto	4.50	ditto.		
Sebsaugor	Jorehaut		1.09	ditto	7.03	ditto.		
	Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....			
	Debrooghur	0.96	ditto	7.14	ditto.			
Luckimpore	North Luckimpore	1.30	ditto	5.05	15th Mar.			
	Suddya	0.99	ditto	6.92	ditto.			
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	0.57	15th Feb.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	0.52	0.26	1.65	22nd Mar.			
	Jaowai	Not rec.	1.40	5.30	ditto.			
	Cherrapoonjee	0.73	2.07	8.18	ditto.			
Garo Hills	Tura	Nil.	0.22	2.32	ditto.			
	Benares	ditto	Nil.	0.22	ditto.			
	Akyab	ditto	ditto	0.69	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th March 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Mar.											
	23rd	10	29.842	29.860	87.0	79.2	68	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.714	29.732	89.0	72.7	24	N W	...	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.889	29.907	88.0	74.0	49	N N W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.741	29.759	96.7	71.0	24	N W	...	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.852	29.870	86.7	79.0	69	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.756	29.774	95.0	71.0	26	W by S	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.848	29.866	85.7	75.7	60	W by S	...	...	...	b
		16	29.725	29.743	95.0	68.8	21	W by N	...	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.857	29.875	85.0	78.2	71	S by W	...	...	...	scuds.
SAUGOR ISLAND.		16	29.728	29.744	92.0	79.0	54	S	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.884	29.903	84.7	78.0	72	S W	...	...	CS	b
		16	29.779	29.797	93.0	80.0	54	S	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.967	29.985	86.0	77.5	63	S	...	...	...	b
		16	29.836	29.854	91.7	75.0	43	S by W	...	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.874	29.890	85	81	83	S W	13.3	...	...	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.712	29.738	85	81	83	S S W	14.5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	24th	10	29.901	29.907	85	81	83	W	19.0	...	...	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.761	29.767	85	80	79	S S E	11.5	...	...	b, m
	25th	10	29.922	29.928	85	80	70	W	6.1	...	K	b, m
CHITTAGONG.		16	29.774	29.780	86	80	75	S S W	10.8	...	K	b, m
	26th	10	29.862	29.868	86	79	72	W	12.4	...	K	b, m
		16	29.747	29.753	86	79	72	S	10.4	...	...	m
	27th	10	29.883	29.889	85	78	71	S S W	13.3	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.753	29.759	86	79	72	S S W	15.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	28th	10	29.913	29.919	85	78	71	S W	17.7	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.814	29.820	85	80	79	S S W	16.5	...	N	m, scuds.
	29th	10	29.991	29.997	85	78	71	S W	10.8	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.871	29.877	85	78	71	S	12.9	...	...	m, scuds.
	23rd	10	29.854	29.866	85	76	64	S W	10.8	...	K, KS	b, q
MADRAS.		16	29.750	29.842	85	77	68	S W	17.8	...	K, KS	b, q
	24th	10	29.874	29.968	86	77	64	S W	8.7	...	K	b, m
		16	29.759	29.851	83	77	75	S E	19.7	...	K, KS	b, q
	25th	10	29.904	29.996	85	76	64	S	9.2	...	K	b
		16	29.764	29.856	86	75	57	W	16.3	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.854	29.946	85	76	64	S W	7.8	...	K	b, m
		16	29.727	29.819	86	78	68	W	18.3	...	...	b, m
	27th	10	29.884	29.976	85	75	60	S W	6.8	...	K	b, m
		16	29.747	29.839	86	77	64	W	13.4	...	...	b, m
	28th	10	29.907	29.999	84	75	64	S W	6.1	...	K, K	b, m
CUTTACK.		16	29.796	29.888	85	76	64	W	12.2	...	K	b
	29th	10	29.964	30.056	85	76	64	W	5.4	...	K	b, m
		16	29.824	29.916	87	77	61	W	8.3	...	...	b
	22nd	10	30.008	30.038	85	74	57	S by E	9	...	...	c
		16	29.843	29.873	85	74	57	S E by S	12	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.968	29.998	86	75	57	S S E	6	...	...	b
		16	29.850	29.880	85	74	57	S E	11	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.821	30.012	88	76	55	S by W	9	...	...	b
		16	29.837	29.867	86	77	64	S E	10	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.970	30.000	87	76	58	S by W	13	...	...	b
ASSTAB.		16	29.835	29.865	86	78	68	S E by S	12	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.927	29.957	87	76	58	S by E	10	...	...	b
		16	29.818	29.848	85	74	57	S E by S	14	...	...	c
	27th	10	29.954	29.984	86	76	61	S S E	11	...	...	b
		16	29.784	29.814	85	76	64	S E by S	13	...	...	c
	28th	10	29.937	29.967	85	75	60	S E by S	11	...	...	c
		16	29.831	29.861	84	76	67	S E by S	9	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.799	29.880	90	76	50	W S W	5.7	...	...	b
		16	29.635	29.716	103	71	15	N W	4.7	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.802	29.883	90	76	50	W S W	3.9	...	...	b
UTTAR.		16	29.634	29.715	103	71	15	N W	3.3	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.815	29.897	88	78	62	S W	2.3	...	...	b, calm.
		16	29.652	29.733	102	74	23	W N W	2.0	...	...	b, calm.
	25th	10	29.845	29.927	88	77	58	S S W	2.4	...	...	b, calm.
		16	29.679	29.760	100	69	15	S W	2.5	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.785	29.867	88	74	49	W N W	1.8	...	...	b
		16	29.642	29.723	99	69	16	N W	2.7	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.792	29.874	89	76	62	S S W	5.0	...	...	b
		16	29.657	29.738	94	77	43	S S W	8.5	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.825	29.907	87	77	61	S S W	1.8	...	...	b
ASSTAB.		16	29.707	29.788	93	75	40	S S W	9.4	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.934	29.955	85	75	60	S	0	...	...	b
		16	29.834	29.855	84	76	67	S S W	1.8	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.961	29.982	86	77	64	S	0	...	...	b
		16	29.834	29.855	84	77	71	S S W	6.1	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.974	29.995	87	77	61	S	0	...	...	b
		16	29.821	29.842	81	76	67	W	7.1	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.918	29.939	87	78	65	S S W	0	...	...	b
		16	29.798	29.819	85	77	68	S W	4.1	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.941	29.962	86	76	61	S	0	...	...	b
ASSTAB.		16	29.798	29.819	86	77	64	S W	3.0	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.954	29.975	84	76	67	S W	0.4	...	...	b
		16	29.848	29.869	86	77	64	W	3.8	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.984	30.005	88	73	46	N W	0.2	...	...	b
		16	29.840	29.861	87	74	61	W N W	9.8	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th March 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		SSE & SSW	lb	Miles.	In.		
March ...	22nd	29.784	97.8	75.0	145.0	84.6	75.9	69.8	0.62	W	0.3	115.2	...	☾	Clear.
	23rd	.780	98.0	76.5	143.0	85.8	76.5	70.0	.60	S, SW, & NW	0.2	191.1	...	...	Clear.
	24th	.798	97.0	77.0	144.5	85.8	75.5	68.3	.57	WSW & S by W	...	165.5	...	...	Clear. Foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	25th	.822	95.0	78.0	141.5	85.4	75.8	69.1	.59	Variable.	...	122.3	...	...	Stratoni and clear.
	26th	.786	95.5	77.6	140.0	84.7	74.4	67.2	.57	S by W & S	...	137.8	...	...	Clear.
	27th	.792	92.2	77.0	137.0	83.4	77.8	73.9	.74	S & S by E	0.2	191.7	...	...	Clear.
	28th	.819	93.0	76.0	139.0	83.4	77.6	73.5	.73	S by E & S	...	216.7	...	☉	Chiefly clear.
	29th	.896	92.4	77.0	139.0	83.1	76.7	72.2	.71	S	...	180.2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	30th	.896	93.2	75.5	138.8	82.9	75.1	69.6	.65	S by E & S by W	...	173.1	...	...	Clear and cirri. Thunder and lightning at 7 P.M. Foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	31st	.865	97.5	75.7	142.7	84.3	87.5	69.8	.63	S by E & S	...	224.7	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	24.0
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	99.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98.5
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto	average of nineteen previous years	0.42
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st March		1.18
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of nineteen previous years	2.81

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st April 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1873.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. Longitude 88° 20' 34" east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18.11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

			Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	29.935
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 3rd	...	...	30.194
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 & 5 P.M. on the 24th	...	...	29.686
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0.508
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	30.016
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29.872
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0.144
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	73.9
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 27th	...	...	93.5
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 5th	...	...	57.9
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	35.6
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	85.1
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	64.6
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	20.5
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	65.7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	8.2
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	60.0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	13.9
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	0.523
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	5.71
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	3.80
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0.64
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	138.4
			Inches.
Rained No. days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	NW & NE.

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th March 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	33,937	23,230 4 6	2,129 8 10	172,823 24	35,427 4 5	3,247 10 0	5,376 18 10
Or per mile of railway	217	148 7 0	13 12 2	1,104 0	226 5 11	29 15 0	34 7 2
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	319,854	2,74,093 7 6	25,125 4 7	1,295,130 12	2,76,078 0 4	25,307 2 11	50,432 7 6
Total for 11 weeks	353,791	2,97,323 12 0	27,254 13 5	1,467,953 36	3,11,505 4 9	28,554 12 11	55,809 6 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,861	19,837 8 7	1,818 8 3	145,787 2	38,749 15 10	3,552 1 8	5,370 9 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	185	126 12 1	11 12 5	932 0	247 9 8	22 13 11	34 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	350,037	2,30,244 1 8	21,105 14 2	1,428,429 38	2,95,942 0 4	17,128 0 5	48,233 14 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	120,130	1,66,011 1 0	15,217 13 7	* 724,736 10	* 3,33,411 1 6	30,562 13 8	45,780 7 3
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	129 11 1	11 17 9	.....	260 7 8	23 17 7	35 15 4
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	1,175,850	18,02,026 0 0	165,185 14 4	8,153,752 0	41,50,590 13 0	381,295 16 6	546,481 10 10
Total for 12 weeks... ..	1,293,980	19,68,037 1 0	180,403 7 11	8,878,488 10	44,93,001 14 6	411,858 10 2	592,261 18 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	103,750	1,70,485 14 10	15,627 17 6	609,300 20	3,71,835 13 9	34,984 19 1	49,712 16 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	133 3 1	12 4 2	.....	290 7 11	26 12 7	38 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,260,467	19,40,587 15 5	178,712 4 7	8,888,316 10	52,61,580 8 7	482,311 10 11	661,023 15 6

* Deduct mds. 85,549-30 and Rs. 19,374-2-3 excess included in return for last week, being difference between estimated and actual traffic of certain stations the returns from which were not to hand at time of preparing the statement for that week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	* 4,560	15,061 8 3	1,380 12 10	73,471 30	20,260 11 9	1,857 4 8	3,237 17 6
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	67 6 3	6 3 7	.....	90 10 5	8 6 2	14 9 9
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	54,239	1,93,023 7 7	17,693 16 4	744,258 20	2,30,967 11 6	21,172 0 10	38,865 17 2
Total for 12 weeks	58,808	2,08,084 15 10	19,074 9 2	817,730 10	2,51,228 7 3	23,029 5 6	42,103 14 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,247	14,503 13 2	1,329 10 5	68,256 0	19,182 6 0	1,753 16 0	3,083 6 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	64 14 4	5 19 0	.....	85 9 8	7 16 11	13 15 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,455	2,17,536 12 1	19,963 7 5	859,543 20	2,30,099 4 7	21,092 8 8	41,000 16 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,748	1,199 0 0	119 18 0	28,183 0	805 0 0	89 10 0	203 8 0
Or per mile of railway	277	43 0 0	4 6 0	1,097 0	32 0 0	3 4 0	7 10 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	93,194	15,933 0 0	1,391 16 0	186,097 0	6,073 0 0	607 6 0	1,999 2 0
Total for 12 weeks	100,942	15,933 0 0	1,511 14 0	215,180 0	6,903 0 0	696 16 0	2,264 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,569	1,190 4 0	119 0 6	22,729 10	693 0 6	69 6 0	188 8 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	270	42 8 2	4 3 0	811 30	24 12 0	2 9 6	6 13
Total to corresponding date of previous year	97,832	14,075 12 6	1,407 11 7	206,848 30	6,404 3 0	640 8 4	2,047 19 11



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 29th March 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 THE HON'BLE F. L. BEAUFORT.
 THE HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH.
 THE HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER.
 THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE.
 THE HON'BLE C. E. BERNARD.
 THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
 THE HON'BLE T. M. ROBINSON.
 THE HON'BLE F. F. WYMAN.
 THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.
 THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

HOWRAH LIGHTING-RATE.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT said at the last meeting of the Council he had explained the object and intention of the Bill. With reference to the remarks which had on that occasion fallen from the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore), he might state for the information of the Council that a communication had been addressed to the Magistrate

of Howrah requesting him to give the widest publicity to the Bill in order that the inhabitants of Howrah might have an opportunity of placing before the Council any objections which they might entertain to the imposition of the lighting-rate or to the provisions of the Bill. Howrah was very near Calcutta, and no doubt the intelligent inhabitants read the daily newspapers and would have full information of the proposal to impose a lighting-rate. He would only observe farther that there was one ground for hastening the consideration of the Bill, viz. that the municipality wished to impose the rate from the commencement of the municipal year in Howrah, which was stated to be the 1st of April. Act III of 1864, under which the Municipality of Howrah was constituted, fixed the 1st of May for the commencement of the municipal year; but it appeared that in Howrah the Municipal Commissioners commenced their year on the 1st of April, and therefore he had inserted in the Bill a clause declaring that the Act should take effect from that date. But full time would be given to the people of Howrah to come forward and submit their objections to the Bill. He would now move that the Bill be read in Council.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Schalch, Dampier, and Digumber Mitter, with instructions to report in three weeks.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Bill for regulating the registration of births and deaths be read in Council. He mentioned on the last occasion the object of this Bill, and referred to the draft of a Bill which had been submitted by the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill. But he stated at that time that he proposed not exactly to adopt that draft, but to bring forward another Bill. That Bill had now been prepared and circulated to the hon'ble members, and they had been able to compare the two. There was no great difference between the two Bills. It was proposed in the same way that registrars should be appointed to register either births or deaths or both, as might be determined. The Government was empowered to select areas in which the registration of births and deaths, or of births or deaths, would be compulsory. But the draft sent up by the Committee contemplated an elaborate machinery and the appointment of many registrars in order to carry out the provisions of the Bill. It was considered that such an elaborate machinery would be expensive and unnecessary, and therefore the Bill provided a much more simple means of effecting the object in view. It proposed that the Magistrate should be empowered to appoint so many registrars as he might deem necessary, and for that purpose to divide the selected area into districts, in each of which one or more registrars might be appointed. Within such areas the registration of births and deaths, or of one or the other only, would be compulsory under pain of light fines; but in order to obviate any unnecessary trouble, and to make the process as simple and easy as possible, it was provided that each chowkidar or village watchman should report, at certain periods to be fixed by the Magistrate, all births and deaths occurring within his beat, and that he should require the persons who were bound to give such information, that was to say, the persons bound to register births and deaths, to give him the requisite particulars in writing. The delivery of such a written memorandum to the chowkidar would obviate the necessity of personal attendance at the registrar's office; and the chowkidar who neglected to bring such a memorandum, or to report the particulars, would be liable to punishment. The whole process would be as simple as possible. Under this Bill, as in the draft prepared by the Committee, municipalities constituted under Act III of 1864 were authorized to adopt the provisions of the law and to register births and deaths if they thought fit to do so. But they were not required by the Bill to undertake this duty.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Dampier and Bernard, the Hon'ble Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, the Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter, and the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Bill to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns' Act be passed.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said, that before the Council proceeded to pass this Bill he would ask leave to move an amendment in terms of the notice which he had circulated and which was as follows:—

"8. For Section 20 of the said District Municipal Improvement Act, the following section shall be substituted:—

"20. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, for the transaction of the business connected with, or for the purpose of making any order authorized by this Act, exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Municipal Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners at a meeting, or to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised only by the Commissioners at a meeting."

He must apologise to the Council for troubling them with an amendment at so late a stage, when the Bill stood in the List of Business to be passed. But the Council was aware of the circumstances under which the present short Bill was introduced. His Honor the President had explained that the Government could not hope to bring in any detailed Bill to extend the powers of municipal bodies, although the Government was ready, as suggested by His Excellency the Viceroy, to ask the Council to permit us to try the elective principle in municipalities, and to authorize the expenditure of municipal funds towards the support of hospitals, schools, and dispensaries. The Council and the Select Committee had recognized the principle that if we largely extended the powers of Municipal Commissioners, it would be necessary to extend also the duties and obligations lying upon them. And it might be necessary to provide otherwise for the performance of such duties in the very improbable event of Municipal Commissioners failing to do what the law expected them to do. But the present Bill did not provide for altering the procedure of Municipal Government. All it did was to permit the election of Municipal Commissioners. But it seemed that in this Council, and in the Select Committee, and outside this Council, much stress was laid as to the necessity for increasing the powers of elective Municipal Commissioners. It was urged that men of position and respectability would not take the trouble to stand for election if they had no real power vested in their hands. It was found that this object could not be gained without recasting the whole municipal law, and this the Government was not prepared to undertake at present. But an eminent and active member of the municipality at Alipore had pointed out a way in which it was possible to extend the powers of the Commissioners in one important particular without altering materially the procedure under the municipal law. At present Section 20 of the District Municipal Improvement Act provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should exercise all the powers of the Commissioners except those which by law were required to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. That is to say, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman might individually do or undo all that the Commissioners as a body might do, with the single exception of fixing the rate of taxation and passing the yearly estimate of expenditure. It might come to this that the Municipal Commissioners could one day settle an estimate for a particular road and might decline to sanction a particular bridge; and the very next day, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman might cancel the Commissioners' orders and undo what the Commissioners had done. MR. BERNARD did not think that any Vice-Chairman had in so open and flagrant a way ever acted in opposition to the wishes of the Commissioners, but if he chose to do so, he would be borne out in his acts by the law, and could do so legally. One result of this state of things had been that the meetings of Municipal Commissioners had not been held so often as the law required, and the Commissioners did not take as much interest in the affairs of the municipality as they might otherwise do, and the whole administration of the municipality drifted very much into the hands of the Vice-Chairman. He would ask the Council to remedy this state of things by adopting in this Bill the provisions of the Calcutta Act, laying down that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should not, when exercising the powers of the Commissioners, act in opposition to, or in contravention of, the views of the Commissioners as expressed by them at a meeting. This would not invalidate the acts of the Chairman or Vice-

Chairman in matters regarding which the Commissioners had expressed no opinion. But it would confer this power, that if the Commissioners as a body disapproved of any act or course of proceeding taken by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, they would be able to say, "a majority of us do not approve what you have done in this matter, and you must not do it again." This was not an unreasonable power to give to Municipal Commissioners, and he did not see that it could in any way injure the working of municipalities. If the amendment were adopted, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman would be very much more free to act than he would have been under the Bill passed by this Council in the last session. He did not see that there could be any objection to the adoption of the course proposed. It was thrown out on a former occasion that the Commissioners might refuse to grant any money at all, or they might pass an order that only such amount of rate should be levied as was necessary for the maintenance of police, which, under the law, they were bound to maintain. As far as the voting of money went, as the Act stood, the Commissioners had the power of fixing the rate of assessment to be levied, and they might, if they chose, decline to pass any rate except what was necessary for the maintenance of police. And if they exercised their judgment in declining to sanction a particular bridge or in stopping the watering of a particular street, MR. BERNARD thought they had a perfect right to do so, seeing that they would probably be acting *bonâ fide* in the interests of economy and of the townspeople they represented. But, as he submitted at the last meeting of the Council, he did not think there was any risk that Municipal Commissioners would, directly they got a little power, set themselves straightway to curtail any reasonable expenditure. In his opinion all independent municipalities were generally very liberal bodies: he thought indeed that the danger was on the opposite direction, and they might be too liberal and even lavish in expenditure. A table of municipal taxation was laid on the table of the other Council, in which the taxation in every municipality was shown separately, and the Acts under which they were governed. If the Council would compare towns of the same size and in other respects of the same calibre, governed under Act III of 1864, with others similarly circumstanced but subject to the Act of 1868, they would find that the rate of taxation was tolerably high in towns which were governed by Commissioners appointed under the former Act, while in the towns governed by the Magistrate under the latter Act, taxation was generally low. Take for instance the towns of Berhampore and Hooghly, which were towns having about the same population, and which in many other circumstances were very similar. Hooghly was a municipality constituted under Act III of 1864, and Berhampore was governed under Act VI of 1868, which was a Magistrate's Act. In Hooghly the ratio of taxation per head was $13\frac{1}{4}$ annas, and in Berhampore the ratio was only $7\frac{1}{4}$ annas. Therefore in two towns similarly circumstanced we found that taxation was tolerably high where Municipal Commissioners were the governing body and very low where the Magistrate had the management of Municipal affairs; and the same would be found to be the case if a comparison was made between Dacca and Moorshedabad, which were towns of about the same size, both with a large population and otherwise similarly circumstanced. He might almost say that if Calcutta had during the last fifteen years been managed by Government officers he did not think we should have had such a high rate of taxation. Perhaps we should have the water works; we most probably should not have had a system of drainage; we should certainly not have had two municipal markets. Indeed we might be pretty certain that if Calcutta had since 1856 been governed by Government officers, the citizens would have had very much fewer advantages and conveniences and very much lighter taxation than they now had. So far therefore as we might judge from the experience of Calcutta, we might reasonably suppose that Municipal Commissioners, if they had the power, would expend money in many useful ways. He would say, if the Council would allow him, that he was for some years Chairman of the Municipality of a town with a population of about 80,000 or 90,000 souls: amongst the Municipal Commissioners there were some five or six nominated by Government, and 18 or 20 non-official members. So far as he could remember the

only case in which he was thoroughly outvoted was on a question of expenditure; he opposed the proposed outlay, and the majority of the nominated Commissioners opposed it; but the elected Commissioners carried it entirely against him. Of course he and the other official members had to consult the Commissioners before they introduced any large or expensive scheme; and they often had to modify large and small proposals after discussion with the Commissioners at a meeting. Such discussions and modifications were probably to the advantage of the town and its people. He should be sorry to think that they were not. He thought the same would be the case in Bengal. If the Municipal Commissioners had real power vested in them, they would speak out their minds, and in the long run their influence in the management of municipalities would prove of great good. It might be argued that if the proposed amendment was put on the ground of giving more power to elected Municipal Commissioners, its operation ought to apply only to municipalities governed under the elective principle. But in Bengal Municipal Commissioners in most districts were nominated; and generally very good men were nominated. Until we got nominated Municipal Commissioners who had some power and took an interest in municipal affairs, we could not expect to get good and active elected Commissioners. Therefore he asked the Council to accept the amendment which he proposed both as to municipalities in which the non-official Commissioners were nominated, and where the elective principle should be introduced. He did not propose to extend the amendment to municipalities constituted under the District Towns' Act, because under that law the members of the committee had very little power, and it would be practically almost impossible to apply the amendment to municipalities of that description.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he had all along great misgivings that notwithstanding the very laudable desire of the Government to give real elective self-government to municipalities, the existing provisions of the law would in a great measure frustrate the object in view. He himself at one time intended to submit to the Council an amendment somewhat similar to the one now proposed, but the preamble of the Bill, as he read it, made him hesitate to adopt that course. He was glad, however, that the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bernard) had moved the amendment, for RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE was of opinion that some power ought to be given to the Commissioners in order to give the scheme of municipal self-government a fair trial. He hoped that the amendment proposed would be accepted by the Council, and that no technical objection would be allowed to stand in the way of converting the Bill to a certain extent into what it really was intended for, namely, to give the people a system of real elective self-government. For his own part it was scarcely necessary to add that he gave his entire support to the amendment.

THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE said, in rising to oppose the amendment it was satisfactory to him to think that he could reasonably expect to receive the support of the President. On the last occasion on which this Bill was discussed His Honor stated that he had received a representation from a Municipal Commissioner of the Suburbs urging that the powers of the Chairman should be restricted before this Bill was passed. But the view taken by the head of the Government was that it was not expedient at present to pass an entirely new Bill, and that as there were already in the Bill before the Council several new provisions which had the effect of transforming the Municipal Acts considerably, it was like the Irishman who said he did not wish to have a new gun, but a gun with a new lock, a new stock, and a new barrel. LORD ULICK BROWNE thought that in the stage in which the Bill was at the last meeting, it had a new stock, a new lock, and what seemed to him a very dangerous hair-trigger ready to explode the municipal gun at any moment. He had then proposed, and the Council accepted, a very moderate trigger-guard. But the hon'ble member, mover of the amendment, now proposed to add the barrel which His Honor the President was unwilling to add to the Bill. Section 20 of Act III of 1864, was passed with Section 28 of Act VI of 1863 (the Calcutta Municipal Act) before the Council.

The wording of the former section was the same, with the exception of the particular words which the hon'ble mover of the amendment now proposed to add to it. The words were—"to act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners at a meeting." It was evident, when the Municipal Act of 1864 was passed, that the Council deliberately excluded the words which were now proposed to be included in the section. No doubt it was in consideration of the more advanced state of the Calcutta Municipality that such a provision was made in one Act and not in the other. The District Municipal Act was passed in 1864. During the last nine years he believed—indeed the hon'ble mover of the amendment had admitted—that no complaint had been received that any Chairman had unduly exercised the powers conferred on him by Section 20 as it stood. In addition to this, under the present Bill, it must be remembered that the position of the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners would be very different from what it had been. Hitherto the Commissioners had been carefully selected. But if the elective principle were applied to municipalities, under the very large new powers conferred on the Commissioners by the Bill, it seemed to him very much more necessary that the Chairman should retain the powers which he had hitherto exercised, or rather be in a position to exercise them, if necessary. Now as the Bill stood, if the Municipal Commissioners chose, not merely to say that they would not levy a rate, or that they would levy only a very trifling rate, but that they would not expend the rate already collected and would return it to the rate-payers; or if, in a place like Kishnagur, which was said to be the only municipality fitted for elective representation, the Commissioners should say that the money should be devoted to setting apart a grove for monkeys or the erection of a temple to the monkey-god, they could do so. All this would of course be quite illegal; but if the amendment before the Council was carried, it would be impossible for the Chairman to do any thing against the order of the Commissioners, as he would commit another illegality if he did not accept the vote of the majority; that was to say, if, after the Commissioners had passed such a vote, he spent the money on any purpose connected with the municipality, such as on roads, drains, &c., he would be acting "in opposition to, or in contravention of, an order passed by the Commissioners at a meeting." The hon'ble member had laid stress on the fact of the expenditure being larger in municipalities under the District Municipal Improvement Act than in towns under the District Towns' Act; but LORD ULICK BROWNE thought there were other reasons accounting for that fact, which need not be looked for quite so far off as the hon'ble member had gone. Towns under the Municipal Act were more wealthy and important than towns under the other Act, so it was no wonder that the expenditure was greater in municipalities under the Act of 1864 than in towns under the Act of 1868. There were, it might be said, three grades of towns, those under the District Municipal Improvement Act, those under the District Towns' Act, and those under the Chowkidaree Act, XX of 1856. Those towns that were not of sufficient importance to be classed under the District Municipal Improvement Act, were placed under the District Towns' Act, and those that were not sufficiently rich and important to come under the Towns' Act, remained under the Chowkidaree Act. He therefore thought that the argument adduced by the hon'ble member that towns governed by Municipal Commissioners were more highly taxed than towns under what he called a Magistrate's Act, would scarcely apply as showing that Municipal Commissioners under this Bill were more likely to raise than to reduce taxation. LORD ULICK BROWNE thought that considering that the section as it stood had not given rise to any complaint, and considering the very large powers which the Bill as it stood would confer on the Commissioners, it was advisable that the Chairman should have the opportunity of remedying any illegality or injury to the rate-payers, and he hoped that in this matter the Council would let well alone.

THE HON'BLE MR. WYMAN said it was generally understood that the object of the Bill was to introduce, gradually it might be, but still to introduce, the principle of self-government; and therefore he thought it was most

advisable that the provisions of the Bill should be such as, whilst giving the power of self-government under a system of election to municipalities, those municipalities should feel also that with the system of election and with this self-government, they had a certain amount of discretion and power in administering their own affairs. If in a place like Calcutta, where public opinion was so strong, and where the arbitrary acts of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman would at once meet with condemnation or reprobation at the hands of the press and the public; if it was necessary in Calcutta that such a clause as that proposed should exist in the law, MR. WYMAN thought it was very necessary that this clause should be introduced in the mofussil, where no such public opinion existed. And then the power sought to be bestowed on persons who were really entitled to exercise it was simply that of saying that in things which concerned themselves they should have a voice collectively, and therefore a more powerful voice than that of the individual Chairman or Vice-Chairman who might happen to differ from them. It seemed most strange that it should be advanced that if the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, in the supposed interests of the municipality over which they presided, could do such and such things, either good or bad, the Commissioners as a body should not be able to correct or modify any single one of such Acts; that it should not be in the power of the Commissioners at a meeting to say—"We do not agree with what you have done; what you have done cannot be helped, but we desire that it should not be done again." If you took away this power of objection and remonstrance and of prevention in the future, you reduced the Commissioners to a position which it would not be a matter of pride or satisfaction to independent gentlemen to hold. It might be that the inhabitants of some towns in the mofussil were at present not sufficiently advanced to take so liberal a view of things as the Chairman or Vice-Chairman would do, and it was very possible that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman might possess, on questions under discussion, an opinion of more value than that of the combined Municipal Commissioners; but this Bill was somewhat of an educational measure: it was designed to teach the people how to govern themselves; and unless you gave them some power they would have no interest in the affairs of the municipality. They might make mistakes; but if they did, it would be brought home to them, and in time by judicious management the Chairman and official members would be able to induce the people to do that which it was their interest to do. Assuming, therefore, that they would in time become sufficiently self-educated to manage their own affairs in the manner they should do, they would have a positive right to protect the interests of the persons they represented—the tax-payers. If you took away that power, they became less than the nominees of the Government. No men of independence and intelligence were likely to compete for election if they found that they were to have no power. They would not even have the power by resolution at a meeting to say to the Chairman "We do not approve of what has been done; we desire it should be done in some other way." What was the use of asking intelligent and respectable men to serve as Commissioners under conditions where they were really absolutely powerless? He did hope that the Council would adopt the amendment of the hon'ble member and give this measure of power to the Commissioners in the belief that they would not abuse the powers entrusted to them; that Municipal Commissioners knowing their own interests would support those interests and not fly in the face of reasonable reforms and expenditure; and that in introducing the elective principle we would give it a fair trial, and induce people to come forward under such a system who were men of sufficient intelligence and independence, and who would take a real interest in the affairs of their municipality.

THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF said, that having had several years' experience of the working of the municipality in the suburbs, he begged leave to state, for the information of the Council, that although the District Municipal Improvement Act did confer powers on the individual Chairman or Vice-Chairman equal to those conferred on the Commissioners as a body, he was not aware of any instance in which the executive of the Suburban Municipality had exercised those powers against the wishes of the Commissioners as a body.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he understood the meaning of the hon'ble member who objected to the amendment to be that the words of the amendment were to be deliberately left out for the purpose of enabling the Chairman to fly in the face of the expressed opinion of the Commissioners, if that opinion was opposed to the opinion of the Chairman himself. He could not understand how it was possible for any one to accept that view of the matter. If in such laws the Chairman and Vice-Chairman alone (as well as the Commissioners as a body) were vested with authority to do certain things, it was merely an expedient arising from the necessity of the case, because the Commissioners were not always to be found sitting and at hand to give every order at the moment it was required in order to carry on business. It was evident, he thought, that such powers were conferred on individuals for the sake of convenience and nothing else, in order to enable them executively to carry out the policy adopted by the Commissioners as a body. He should therefore support the amendment.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought it was not to be denied that the amendment proposed was not an amendment on one point only, but it was a very radical amendment. It certainly did change altogether the character of municipal institutions under the Bill which it was proposed by the amendment to alter. He was free to confess that it seemed to him that as the law stood municipalities under Act III of 1864 were very much a sham. It did seem to him that the law gave to the Chairman an enormous power of doing very much what he liked. We had been told by more than one hon'ble member that the Chairmen of municipalities had not arbitrarily exercised that power, but that the Chairmen felt themselves bound by moral restraint to carry out the wishes and intentions of the Municipal Commissioners. If that were so, possibly there might not be any objection to making the law in accord with the fact. But HIS HONOR must say, as he understood the matter, the law as it at present stood had deliberately given that power to the Chairman, and he was distinctly under the impression that when the independent Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta wished to question the acts of the Chairman, or rather of the Vice-Chairman, they were met by the provisions of Section 20 of Act III of 1864 : they were told that it was no business of theirs ; that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman had the power, and had exercised that power and that the Commissioners had no power of interference. That being so, he thought, as he had said, that the amendment before the Council was undoubtedly a very radical amendment,—that it furnished the new barrel to this municipal gun. Then as to the question whether this amendment should be adopted, HIS HONOR on a former occasion expressed freely his feeling on the subject. He told the Council that this amendment had been suggested to him by an active member of the suburban municipality. He told the Council, what he now again said, that he thought the proposal worthy of consideration ; but he also told the Council that he shrunk from proposing on the part of Government so radical a change in the law ; for this reason, that he believed the law as it stood to be drawn not as a Bill permitting independent action on the part of the Commissioners, but one of a totally opposite character, and his fear was that to attempt to put a new barrel in an old stock might lead to confusion. At one time the proposal appeared to him to be so wide that it might involve such alterations as would make a new Act altogether, and still he shrunk from undertaking responsibility for the success of a patched-up measure. In declining that task he was not acting on technical grounds. He would be the last person to make a technical objection. But his feeling being such as he had explained, he should tell the Council that the proposal submitted by the hon'ble member on the left (Mr. Bernard) was not a proposal for which the Government as a body was responsible, but a proposal for which the hon'ble member was individually responsible. HIS HONOR might say for himself that he was inclined to think that if the other parts of the Bill would work with the amendment, then the proposal was in itself a good one. His only doubt was whether the other parts of the Bill would fit with this proposal ; whether it might not be found that if you gave too much independence of action under the Bill to Commissioners who were not now independent, you might sooner or later come

to a dead lock. At the same time the amendment was of so concise and precise a character that it was not difficult to put it into words, and if the Council was pleased to accept it, His Honor should not oppose the power vested in him to prevent the Council from exercising their discretion in the matter.

One word in regard to an objection brought forward by the hon'ble member on the left (Lord Ulick Browne). He said that under this amendment it might be in the power of a municipality to vote a temple to a monkey-god, and the Chairman would have no power to prevent it, but would be bound to carry out the resolution of the Commissioners. In that view the hon'ble member was mistaken; for if hon'ble members would look to the wording of the amended clause, they would find that it prescribed that the Chairman should not do certain things, not that he should do any thing. All that was proposed was that the Chairman should not be allowed to do any thing in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners; but the amendment in no way provided that he should be bound to do any thing whatever which the Commissioners might unlawfully require to be done.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT said he thought it would be expedient to remember exactly how the law stood. As he understood the District Municipal Improvement Act, the powers reserved to the Commissioners at a meeting were that of regulating the amount of the rate to be levied on houses, buildings, and lands, and that of determining on what objects the municipal money should be expended. Those were the only special powers given to the Commissioners at a meeting. Then Section 20 provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should exercise all the powers of the Commissioners except the powers reserved to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting; that was to say, they should act as the executive of the Commissioners and carry into effect their resolutions. The object of the amendment was to provide that in carrying out those resolutions the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should not act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any resolution which the Commissioners might have passed at a meeting. The law gave no further power than what he had stated, and the amendment went no further than to say that the executive officer of the Commissioners should not do or omit any thing which the Commissioners at a meeting declared should not be done or should be done. That appeared to him a most reasonable thing for the law to declare, and he should therefore support the amendment.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said although he had had no experience of the working of municipalities out of Calcutta, but having had experience in the Calcutta Municipality, perhaps he ought to say a few words. As regards the municipalities constituted as in Calcutta, where the members were appointed by selection on the part of the Government, he would have no hesitation at all to extend to District Municipalities the same powers as were conferred by the provision of the section now in force in Calcutta and now proposed to be incorporated into the District Municipal Improvement Act; but he doubted the expediency of extending this provision to municipalities in which the Commissioners were elected, for at present we had no experience whatever of the class from which the Commissioners might be taken, and until we knew under what principles this power might be exercised we should be importing a very dangerous principle into the Act. It seemed, however, that by a recent alteration power was given to the Government to prohibit future elections in case the system of election did not work satisfactorily; and he thought that with that safeguard there would be no great danger in introducing the principle now proposed. It would certainly give the whole system of election a fair and full trial, and an opinion would be sooner formed as to whether that system was beneficial or not for the country. In that view he would support the amendment.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON said, it seemed to him that under the amendment, which simply consisted of the addition of a few words to Section 20 of Act III of 1864, it was feared by the hon'ble member opposite that there might be possible circumstances under which, to continue the simile he adopted,

the municipal gun would not go off at all; but he did not think that there need be any apprehension of a danger of that kind. The amendment seemed to him to be simply a limitation of the powers of independent action of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of a Municipality. Beyond that the section seemed to him to have no effect at all; and it simply amounted to this—If the Commissioners decided at a meeting that a certain thing should not be done, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman should not have the power to do that certain thing in spite of that decision. Beyond that the section seemed to have no effect at all. It was a limitation of the possible power of independent action of the Chairman to which he (MR. ROBINSON) thought no objection could be taken, as the intention of all municipal legislation now was to give with the power of electing Commissioners to the payers of municipal taxes, greater powers to the Commissioners. He would therefore vote for the amendment.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said he did not think he need trouble the Council with much by way of reply, as most of the hon'ble members had supported the amendment. In regard to what had fallen from the hon'ble member on his right (Lord Ulick Browne), he thought that the hon'ble member's objections might be divided into three—First, that it was proposed by the present Bill that the Commissioners should be elected and have more power, and that as they had more power it was more than ever necessary to have a bridle in their mouths, and that the Chairman should have that bridle in his hands. Mr. Bernard thought that very few would accept that argument; it would be taking away with one hand what we were giving with the other. It would be in effect to say to the new Commissioners—"We are giving you a stronger status and larger powers, and we hope you will exercise these powers fairly, but on the other hand we are afraid of what we are doing, and therefore we must keep all the old restrictions on your freedom of action." The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schalch) observed that we did know who the elective Commissioners would be, and it was inexpedient to give them too much power. But MR. BERNARD thought that if we were to carry out that view fully, we should be stultifying ourselves. The second objection to the amendment was that there was great danger that the elective Commissioners would raise no money, or if they expended any money at all, they would expend it on objects which to Europeans would appear useless or absurd; and he referred specially to expenditure on the erection of temples to monkey-gods. Most of us who had experience of municipalities in the mofussil knew that monkeys were often a grave difficulty in the way of townspeople. MR. BERNARD could remember one case of an old decaying Hindu town where the Municipal Commissioners had to, and did spend money on getting rid of the monkeys which infested the place. Their measures were not perhaps fully effectual, but he only instanced this to show that objects of municipal expenditure which seemed to us unnecessary and absurd did come home to the people. If the Commissioners were supported in such expenditure by the people whom they represented, we might well accept their measures. The hon'ble member also demurred to the argument drawn from the fact that in municipalities under the District Municipal Act taxation was high, and in towns under the District Towns' Act, which was a Magistrate's Act, taxation was low. He had said that we very well knew that only the larger and more opulent towns were placed under Act III of 1864, and the smaller and less wealthy towns under Act VI of 1868. MR. BERNARD was certain that that explanation of the matter would not hold good in all cases. He found that the town of Cuttack, with a population of 50,000 persons, Moorshedabad with a population of 40,000, and Berhampore with a population of 30,000, were all important and wealthy places with a large trade of all kinds; and Rampore Benuleah, and the two suburban municipalities of Calcutta, and some other of the largest and most populous towns of Bengal, were under Act VI of 1868, and subject to the management of the Magistrate, and in these towns taxation was low. On the other hand, comparatively small towns, such as Manickgunge, Purneah, and Commillah, were municipalities under Act III of 1864, and taxation therein was high. And it seemed to MR. BERNARD that after all the argument regarding the comparative incidence of taxation

in towns governed by the Magistrate and in towns possessing Commissioners did to some extent hold water. The Hon'ble President had explained the views of the Government on this question. MR. BERNARD understood His Honor to say that he admitted there was much good in the amendment, but he did not feel sure that the existing municipal law would dove-tail in with the increased powers it was proposed to give. The policy of the Hon'ble President therefore was a right one, and he therefore refrained from supporting the amendment on behalf of the Government. MR. BERNARD would leave the matter in the hands of the Council; he could only ask the Council to consider what had been said on both sides, and vote on the motion as they thought proper.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that as the Bill had just been amended, the consideration of the next motion on the list, for the passing of the Bill, must be postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

AMENDMENT OF THE ABKAREE LAWS.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Section 9, Act XI of 1849, and Section 27, Act XXI of 1856, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Committee. He said that since the Report of the Committee was made, two memorials had been received by the Council, one of which was on behalf of the Bengal Temperance Society, of which Rajah Kalikrishna was the President. This memorial was generally in favour of the Bill; but they deprecated the approbation bestowed by the Government on excise officers who succeeded in enhancing the revenue, forgetting that increased revenue was due as much to a strict enforcement of the law as to an increase in the quantity of spirits sold. The memorial also contained certain suggestions, which, however, might with greater propriety be addressed to the executive department. If any of these suggestions claimed the attention of the Council, they would be considered when the Select Committee again reviewed the other Excise Bill which he had introduced. The object of the Bill now before the Council was simply to empower the Board of Revenue to adjust and regulate the issue of licenses.

The other memorial which had been received was from the licensed vendors of liquor in Calcutta and its suburbs. They objected very strongly to the Bill. They commenced by informing the Council that their business had always been conducted with propriety; that they bore a very good character, and that they did not act in contravention of the law prescribed for the conduct of their business. And they said that the law as it stood was quite sufficient for all purposes. But the present law was not sufficient, because it did not enable the Board of Revenue to do what they considered necessary with regard to the mode of granting licenses and fixing the fees for such licenses. It was on that ground that the present Bill was introduced, and the question raised by the Bill was, whether they should or should not have that power. These vendors complained that the Bill would do them an injury, because they had invested capital in their business presupposing that they would not obtain licenses under the new rules. He took leave, however, to demur to that statement of the petitioners. These men had certainly not gone to any great expense in erecting buildings for their shops, and it was notorious that a large stock of country liquors was never kept. It was difficult to understand on what the capital was expended. Under the present system, moreover, licenses were always given annually, and were revocable at the will of the Board of Revenue and the Excise authorities; the number of shops to which licenses were given had never been fixed, and in point of fact fluctuated from year to year; consequently these vendors could not demand licenses as of right, and they would have no just ground of complaint if at any time their licenses were not renewed. The petitioners said that a diminished consumption of spirits and an increased revenue might be properly obtained by increasing the duty on liquors, and not by the imposition of a heavier tax on licenses. That was a

matter for the consideration of the Board; but so far as he understood the matter, it appeared to him inexpedient to raise the price of the liquors. These vendors also said that the number of shops in Calcutta and the suburbs was very small in comparison with the population, and suggested that the rate of fees for license should be fixed by the legislature; but MR. BEAUFORT thought that the fee ought not to be fixed by the law, because it would properly be varied from time to time with reference to the number of the shops and other circumstances. Therefore it appeared to him that these licensed vendors had shown no real ground of complaint with reference to the provisions of the Bill before the Council. The sole object of the Bill was very clearly set forth in it. It gave the Board of Revenue the power of regulating the issue of licenses—a power which was not conferred on them by the present law, and without which they could not introduce the system which appeared to them most likely to benefit the public.

He was not aware that any amendment would be proposed. He moved that the Report of the Committee be taken into consideration.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said he perfectly agreed with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that the petitioners could not have any vested interest when the licenses under which they carried on their trade was renewable every year at the option of the Commissioner of Police. There was one evil, however, which he was afraid might result from the disposal of licenses by auction to the highest bidder, viz. the difficulty necessarily arising therefrom of using that discrimination in the bestowal of licenses in consideration of the good conduct and character of the vendors which it appeared from the petition had been hitherto rigidly exercised by the Commissioner of Police. The difficulty might, however, be obviated by the insertion of a section in the Bill disqualifying any one from bidding at the sale who had not a certificate of character to produce from the Commissioner of Police. He was aware this reduced the number of bidders, and might otherwise to a certain extent frustrate the object aimed at by the proposed measure; but if the character of the vendors was at all worth looking to, the sacrifice, he dared say, would not be considered too much.

THE HONBLE MR. SCHALCH said, with regard to the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Digumber Mitter), he would observe that the Bill proposed to give the Board of Revenue full power as to the mode in which the fees for licenses should be regulated. And as to respectable men only having licenses, he might state that at present no license was granted until a certificate from the Commissioner of Police was produced showing that there was no objection to the license being granted to the applicant. And he had no hesitation in saying that when licenses for liquor shops were put up to auction, one of the first questions would be whether the highest bidders were men of good character, and the highest offer would not be accepted unless we had reason to expect that the duties of a licensed vendor would be properly conducted.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would relieve the minds of hon'ble members by pointing out that not only the Board of Revenue had exercised a proper discretion in the grant of licenses, but he had looked into the matter and found that under the law no shop could be licensed until the Commissioner of Police had certified to the respectability and character of the person licensed. Therefore any system which the Board might adopt was subject to the positive provisions of the law to which he had referred. Unless a person was certified to be a person of unobjectionable character he could not get a license, and that would entirely meet the objection of the hon'ble member. The sole object of the Bill was this. A monopoly for the sale of liquors was to be given, and the persons to whom that monopoly was given ought to be obliged to pay for it. But HIS HONOR said on the part of the Government that not only should we strictly observe the law which required the certificate of the Commissioner of Police, but we should take care that the question of licensing should not be made a mere question of profit to that extent

that the other considerations which had been alluded to should be subordinated to profit.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, he had just seen this memorial from the Bengal Temperance Society, and there was one remark in it on which he should like to say something. In the 3rd paragraph the memorial ran—

“The temptations in the way of the people have been multiplied in a considerable degree by the efforts of the excise officers to enhance the revenue, probably stimulated by the fact that Government has often publicly recorded its approbation of the conduct of such officers as have succeeded in enhancing the revenue.”

If that meant any thing, it meant that the Government had connived at the revenue being enhanced in any way, and it gave as a fact that certain officers who had enhanced the revenue had had praise bestowed on them without the Government looking closely to the way in which the enhancement had been obtained. With the exception of two years (1869-71) he was cognisant of every such order which had been passed by the Government in the Excise Department since 1860. He also knew what had been said and done by the Board during those years. And as far as that remark in the memorial bore the meaning which he had attributed to it, he denied it. He said it was not the case that since 1860 revenue officers had been, praised by the Government or the Board of Revenue for raising the abkaree revenue without proper discrimination as to the means which they had adopted. He did not deny that subordinate officers of the Excise Department, and especially new officers, were carried away by their zeal for the enhancement of the revenue. He did not deny that such indiscriminate praise might have been awarded; but that was before the year 1861, and not since that year. Since then, whenever it was observed that the revenue rose under a particular officer, the first and immediate effect on the minds of the Board of Revenue and the Government was to lead them to examine whether in enhancing the revenue the officer had not been acting illegitimately by throwing temptation in the way of the people, and so on. He thought that every person who had watched the orders passed and the temper of the Government and the Board since that year, would agree that there was no foundation in the imputation which had been made in the memorial.

He passed on to the Bill now before the Council. It was rather late to talk of the principle of the Bill. No doubt it had been fully explained since the hon'ble member in charge had asked leave to introduce it. But he saw from the public prints that the change proposed to be made was not understood even at this moment. Therefore he hoped the Council would bear with him if he stated as shortly as he could what the bearing and purport of the Bill appeared to him to be, under the correction of other hon'ble members of the Council. It was stated in one of the papers that—

“The effect of putting up the licenses to auction will merely be that all the vendors will be subject to additional taxation, and that some of them will be thereby driven from the trade—a clear injustice to those who have invested their capital in the expectation that they would be allowed to continue their business as long as their conduct should be satisfactory. The Bill is, like some others which we have seen of late, one of useless vexation and ineffectual aims.”

• He supposed it was admitted on all hands that it was absolutely necessary in dealing with this matter that private interests should be subordinated to general interests, and for that purpose that there should not be free trade in the sale of liquors and drugs. *Prima facie*, of course, it was objectionable to interfere with trade at all; but in this particular instance it was considered interference was absolutely necessary; the trade must be more or less subjected to restrictions founded on police considerations (using the term in a broad sense). A certain number of shops were necessary to the public; but the asserted principle was that there should be a certain amount of trouble in getting at the liquor; that it should be necessary to seek it; and not that it should be thrown in every one's way by establishing a shop at the corner of every street and twenty more in the street itself. Now the effect of restricting the number of shops was to give rise to competition in obtaining licenses. Under the existing system there existed the power of restricting the number of shops to be licensed.

The Magistrate of Police first gave permission that there should be a shop, and then the revenue officers granted the excise license. In Calcutta that procedure was very strictly carried out. In the mofussil he doubted whether it was so; whether so distinct a line was drawn between the law-functions of the district officer as policeman, and his function as head of the revenue. But the district officers had the right of restricting the number of shops; and that right, in theory at least, was exercised and ought to be exercised. Now the moment the number of shops within a given area was restricted, it was clear that a monopoly of the retail sale was created to that extent; the value of every remaining shop, the good-will of every remaining business within the area, was increased. Hitherto the holders of retail licenses in Calcutta had not paid tax in proportion to the value of their monopoly. He did not say that the license-holder did not pay more to the State as the value of his business increased, for he had to pay the fixed duty on the quantity of the liquor which he sold; but the increase was not proportionate; for, besides the duty regulated on quantity, the dealer had to pay a fee for his license, and, according to the existing law, this fee was not increased in proportion to the value of the business. The consequence of that was that the more the number of shops was restricted, the greater became the value of the remaining shops. In places like military cantonments, where the military authorities only allowed one shop to be licensed, he had seen very valuable monopolies, and abuses in obtaining such solitary licenses had come to notice. The object of the present Bill was that the holders of such monopolies, which had been created by the restrictive action of the police, should be made to contribute to the revenue of the State in some proportion to the value of their business. If this were not done, it was clear that as his own business increased by additional restrictions being placed on the number of shops, the dealer, who was fortunate enough to retain his license, could afford to sell his produce at lower rates than before, for it would be weighted with a lower tax, and to that extent the great object of enhancing the price of such excisable articles to the consumers would be defeated. One of the objects of the Bill was to put an end to that state of things and to bring in a system under which the monopolist should pay tax in some sort of proportion to the value of his business. And the way that would be got at would be by letting the vendors themselves, those who were in the secrets of the trade, settle the price to be paid for licenses by bidding for them at public auction. In this view he believed that no objection could be made to the contemplated measure. And if any harm was done to private interests (for it was undeniable that in any thing of that sort there must be some injury to private interests), he believed the Government would deal with that matter as tenderly as was practicable. Some apprehension had been expressed as to whether under the auction system the interests of the public would not be sacrificed to those of the exchequer, the license being given to the highest bidder without reference to his character for respectability and orderliness. He believed that there was no real ground for apprehension on that score. The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schalch) would remember that when he was Commissioner of Police in Calcutta and Mr. Dampier was Revenue Commissioner of the 24-Pergunnahs, the Collector of Calcutta had granted certain licenses. The Commissioner of Police wrote and said that the licenses were granted without proper care, and he objected to them. MR. DAMPIER thereupon exercised his power as Revenue Commissioner of giving notice and cancelling the licenses. The matter then went up to the Board of Revenue, and he received from them very severe treatment. They said that he had subordinated the interests of his own department to those of another (the police), and he received a very severe censure. Eventually, however, the matter was submitted to the Government which happily took what appeared to him the only view that could be taken, and upheld all that had been done on the ground that considerations of revenue must give way to those of police and good order. He mentioned that as an instance to show that as the machine worked, it was not likely that fiscal considerations would be allowed to overweigh police considerations, in Calcutta at least, in settling the number of shops. The Commissioner of Police would not stand by and allow it, nor would the Government. Finally he must mention that he had spoken

to-day entirely for himself, and not in any way on behalf of the Government of Bengal.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Bill be passed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he would only like to say on the part of the Government, before this motion was put to the vote, lest any pledge might be supposed to be contained in the words which had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Dampier), that we should respect what were called the vested interests of publicans; he was not inclined to admit that they had any vested interests which were entitled to be respected by the Government. What the Government might do as a matter of policy, or what the Board of Revenue might do, he was not prepared to say; but he did say that the Government hitherto sold the right of opening liquor-shops from year to year only; that the person who took the license in this form had taken it in the form expressed, and not on any further implied terms; and that the Government was in no degree bound in regard to what the licensed-vendors might consider their vested interests. We all knew that what were called vested interests were very strong in England. The vested interests of publicans in England were so strong that no ministry, however powerful, had ever been able to stand against them. He hoped it was not so in Calcutta. This Bill did not bind the Government to sell licenses by auction. All that it provided was that the Board should lay down not only certain fixed rates which they were authorized by the existing law to do, but rates regulated in such manner as they thought fit. The whole history of the question had been very well stated by the hon'ble member, and he hoped there might be no mistake or misconception on the part of the public in regard to this Bill.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that he thought His Honor the President had misunderstood what he had said. He said that if there were any vested interests injured by the action of this Bill, the Government would deal as tenderly as possible with them. He did not say that the Government would respect them. He put it on the principle that if the Commissioner of Police objected to the grant of any particular license, the license would not be granted. He would also wish to observe that what he had said was without communication with His Honor, and not in any way as representing the Government.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was quite sure that the Council would feel satisfied that the details of this matter were to be left in the hands of the Board of Revenue, a most capable Board, and that over the Board of Revenue they were superintended by the Government, who in the Revenue Department had the assistance of an officer who was so thoroughly conversant with the question as Mr. Dampier. Under these circumstances he hoped the Council would think that they could prudently pass the Bill.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill passed.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICT.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate labor contract and service.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 5th April 1873.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES BUDGET, BENGAL, 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1873.

READ—

The three abstract statements A, B, and C, showing the results of the Bengal budget estimates for provincial services during the year 1873-74.

Also—

The several resolutions passed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon the detailed budget estimates for each head of service.

RESOLUTION.—The appended statement A shows the provincial ways and means, and the estimated provincial expenditure for the year 1873-74. The orders on the several departmental budgets have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and it is therefore unnecessary to review again in detail the estimated receipts and expenditure of the several provincial departments. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore now only notice very briefly the general scope of the provincial budget as it finally stands.

2. The exact result of the provincial finances for the year (1872-73) now closing is not known. As compared to the budget allotments there will be some considerable saving in the ordinary provincial services. But, on the other hand, large grants have been made to district road committees, the road cess collections not having yet commenced. And it must be remembered that the budget allotment of 1872-73 was about £62,800 in excess of the year's income, the savings of the previous year having been allotted to that amount. Until the accounts are made up, it is impossible to say whether, on the whole, there will be a surplus or a deficit for 1872-73. Probably the amount will not be large on whichever side it be.

The opening provincial balance of the year 1873-74 is therefore taken at the amount at which it stood when the accounts were last made up for the beginning of the past year, viz. £397,305, plus £86,600, the amount of special* grants made for special purposes at the end of the year 1872-73, equal to £483,900 in all. If the actual accounts of the past year should, when made up, show that there has been any saving or any excess expenditure for the year 1872-73, the account will be so much better or so much worse.

3. The history of the provincial balances, and the manner of their accrual, was stated in some detail in the Government orders on the public works budget. But it may be well to mention again here that Bengal had in hand, when the provincial finance system began, about £162,000 of the amalgamated road fund balances and other provincial funds. Bengal also received a special grant of £53,000 from the imperial savings of the year 1870-71; and the Government thus began with a balance of £215,000. About £148,000 were saved during the first year of the provincial finance system; one-half of this saving accrued under the Public Works grant, and the whole saving may be said to have been due to the severe and close economy practised by the Lieutenant-Governor in declining to sanction any expenditure not shown to be emergently necessary, or to grant money for new undertakings however useful, until he could see more clearly what were the most pressing requirements of these great provinces where so very much was wanted in all directions and by all departments. The provincial cash balance was further swelled at the close of 1871-72 by special grants made for special buildings. These grants, and the similar grants made in 1872-73 and already mentioned, aggregate about £120,900, and consist of the capitalised values of rents paid by public departments, which the Government proposed to provide with suitable public buildings of their own. The estimated opening provincial balance of 1873-74 therefore, in round numbers, has accrued as follows:—

	£
Accumulated balances of the old road funds	162,000
Extra grant of 1871 from imperial savings	53,000
Savings on the provincial finances of 1871-72	148,000
Capitalised grants for special buildings given in 1871-72 and 1872-73	120,900
Total	483,900

4. In statement A the expected income from "provincial rates and taxes" is "nil," as no such taxes have been imposed in Bengal. The only sources of income that could in any sense be reckoned as provincial taxes are the tolls on roads, rivers, and canals, which formerly constituted the amalgamated road fund. All the local tolls on roads, canals, &c., locally maintained, have now been made over to the district local funds, while those levied on roads and canals maintained by the Public Works Department are properly treated as Public Works receipts, and set against the expenditure on those works.

5. The only grants for the year 1873-74 which largely exceed the allotments made in the previous year are, the education, the medical, the public works, and the local funds grants. The Government orders on the departmental budgets have shown how and why the Government propose to spend these increased grants on education and medical or sanitary relief. The Lieutenant-Governor much wishes that he could grant more money for, and that the educational machinery of Government could usefully spend more money on the schools of Bengal. He is glad to be able to spend so much on medical relief and sanitation. The orders on the Public Works Department's budget show that the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to spend the accumulation of moneys primarily intended for public works on roads, canals, jails, and other public works, so that the provincial money may fructify instead of lying idle. A large allotment (£100,000) is made to meet the grants which the Lieutenant-Governor will still have to make during the year in aid of the funds of district and municipal committees. The road cess income will not be available in some districts until late in the year; there are still some remote and poor districts which have little local income, and which must receive provincial grants for some time to come. The Lieutenant-Governor has considered that he could not spend the balances of the old amalgamated road fund in any better way than granting money in aid of the district committees and towards some very special improvements in certain municipalities.

6. Statement B shows in detail how the grants for the several provincial services have decreased or increased as compared with the previous year. The letter press in the last column sufficiently explains the increases and decreases of charge, and the transfers of new items to the provincial budget.

7. Statement C shows exactly the gross and the net cost of each of the great civil departments inclusive of public buildings.

8. If the full grants now made are spent, and the account is not materially deranged by the final result of the year 1872-73, the year 1873-74 will close with a balance of £173,000 against an opening balance of £483,000. Some savings in the estimates generally result at the end of the year, even after providing for demands which arise in the course of the year, and if this be so, the balance will be so much larger. But however this may turn out, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that he will have been right, now that the wants of the province are more fully known to him, to make liberal grants for 1873-74, for the most necessary objects, out of the provincial balances which are lying at his disposal in the treasury, care being at the same time taken that he does not exceed his means.

ORDERED, that a copy of this resolution and of the appended statements be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; be submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department; and be forwarded to the Accountant-General to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department of Bengal, Judicial, Revenue, and General Departments of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATE

Showing the funds available and the assignments for each

	£	£
Estimated balance in hand at beginning of year	.....	483,900

RECEIPTS.

Imperial assignment for provincial services	...	1,224,600
Provincial rates and taxes	... ..	Nil.
Police department receipts	... ..	7,820
Jail manufacturing receipts	... ..	101,300
Registration fees	... ..	40,000
Educational receipts	... ..	39,650
Medical receipts	... ..	9,070
Printing receipts	... ..	2,240
Miscellaneous civil receipts	... ..	27,800
Public works receipts	... ..	89,400

Total receipts 1,541,880

Grand total 2,025,780

The 29th March 1873.

MENT A.

of the Bengal Provincial Services during the year 1873-74.

	£	£
CHARGES.		
Police	486,590	
Jails	174,850	
Registration	33,300	
Education	268,940	
Medical	115,570	
Printing	28,330	
Miscellaneous civil expenditure	72,550	
Provincial public works, including departmental buildings	571,900	
Grants-in-aid to local and municipal funds for local works	100,000	
Total	1,852,030	
Estimated closing balance	173,750	
Grand total	2,025,780	

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary.

STATE

Comparative statement showing the gross assignments for each of the

DEPARTMENT.					Assignment for the year		Increase, 1872-73.
					1872-73.	1873-74.	
					£	£	£
Police	...	...	...	...	479,630	486,590	6,960
Jails	...	...	...	...	180,200	174,850	.....
Registration	...	...	...	...	33,600	33,300	.....
Education	...	...	...	...	232,960	268,940	35,980
Medical	...	...	...	...	100,000	115,570	15,570
Printing	...	...	...	...	31,300	28,330	.....
Miscellaneous civil expenditure	...	...	...	...	76,410	72,550	.....
Provincial public works	...	...	...	...	342,740	571,900	229,160
Grants to local and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	Nil	100,000	100,000
Total					1,476,840	1,852,030	387,670

The 29th March 1873.

MENT B.

Bengal Provincial Services during the years 1872-73, 1873-74.

Decrease, 1872-73.	REMARKS.
£	
.....	This increase is in part due to a change in the form of account whereby certain payments by constables on account of clothing are now shown on both sides of the account. It is in part due also to the cost of new police for the Garo Hills, and to sundry small increases of police charge in different parts of the country.
5,350	The decrease is due to a closer estimate for rations, as the expenditure under this head has in former years fallen much below the estimate. The budget provides for certain increases of jail establishments.
300	The difference is small and calls for no remark.
.....	The increase is mainly due to the new grant of £35,000 for primary education in rural Bengal. The grants for higher and middle education, and for grants-in-aid, stand at about the same figure as in the previous year.
.....	Out of this large increase two-thirds are on account of the special medical relief of the Burdwan fever-stricken tract. The rest is due in part to the opening of new hospitals and dispensaries in different parts of the country, to the establishment of a new vaccination circle in Eastern Bengal, and to the grants required to enable civil surgeons to check and tabulate vital statistics.
2,970	The decrease is due to the more moderate valuation of printing work done at the Alipore Press.
3,360	The decrease is due to this Government having provided only one-half of the cost of local establishments, in the hope that the imperial Government will provide the other half. Some of the other sub-items of the miscellaneous estimate show an increase.
.....	The large increase is due to the Lieutenant-Governor's decision that the accumulated balances of funds devoted to public works should, so far as they could usefully be spent, be employed to improve the roads, jails, and buildings of Bengal.
.....	Large sums were given for this purpose in the course of 1872-73, but they did not appear in a budget grant. The district road committees will not have any income from the road cess until the autumn; they require money for the needs of the open season of 1873. The accumulated balances of some old road funds are available; and the Lieutenant-Governor has allotted this sum to meet grants to district road committees and to municipalities.
12,480	Net increase on last year's estimate £375,190

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the expected net cost of each of the Provincial Services of Bengal for the year 1873-74.

POLICE.

	£
Grant as per statement A	486,590
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus 25 per cent. for establishment	6,610
Total	493,200
Deduct receipts as per statement A	7,820
Net cost	485,380

JAILS.

Grant as per statement A	174,850
Add cost of buildings included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment as before	94,410
Total	269,260
Deduct receipts as per statement A	101,300
Net cost	167,960

REGISTRATION.

Grant as per statement A	33,300
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment as before	3,750
Total	37,050
Deduct receipts as per statement A	40,000
Net saving	2,950

EDUCATION.

Grant as per statement A	268,940
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment as before	29,050
Total	297,990
Deduct receipts as per statement A	39,650
Net cost	258,340

MEDICAL.

Grant as per statement A	115,570
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment as before	8,375
Total	123,945
Deduct receipts as per statement A	9,070
Net cost	114,875

Grant as per statement A	...	...	...	28,330
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	...	2,240
Net cost	...	...	...	26,090

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

Grant as per statement A	...	...	...	£ 72,550
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	...	27,800
Net cost	...	...	...	44,750

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS.

Grant as per statement A	...	...	...	571,900
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	...	89,400
Net cost	...	...	...	482,500

GRANTS-IN-AID TO LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Grant as per statement A	...	...	...	100,000
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C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary.

The 29th March 1873.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROVINCIAL MISCELLANEOUS BUDGET FOR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1873.

READ—

The Accountant-General's letter No. 966C, dated 28th February 1873, forwarding the "miscellaneous" provincial budget for the year 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.—The sanctioned estimates of receipts and charges under the "miscellaneous" head of the provincial budget is as follows:—

Receipts—	Actuals of 1871-72. Rs.	Estimate of 1872-73. Rs.	Estimate for 1873-74. Rs.
Native civil service and pleadership examinations	18,359	10,000	22,000
Customs publications	26,580	26,000	28,000
Revenue records searching fees .. ..	.....	.....	16,000
Cattle trespass fees	2,08,049	2,17,943	2,30,935
Sale of old stores	5,925	1,20,000	{ 6,000
Refunds and miscellaneous	80,468		
Total	3,39,381	3,73,943	3,77,935

Charges—

Native civil service and pleadership examinations	285	2,000	5,000
Allowances to civil servants out of employ	4,173	5,000	5,000
Charitable donations	36,670	44,748	40,000
Destruction of wild animals	28,672	42,582	35,000
Books and publications	4,796	7,600	5,600
Sub-divisional establishments .. ..	.....	2,00,000	1,00,000
Customs publications	17,555	18,868	18,000
Cattle pounds charges	90,165	1,13,370	1,15,000
Revenue records contingencies	12,921	15,000	15,000
Accountant-General's and Commissioner's offices for local and provincial work	Nil	Nil	26,800
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	23,143	48,265	1,00,000
Total	2,18,380	4,97,433	4,65,400

2. The alterations made in the Accountant-General's estimates are as follows:—

- (a) An addition of Rs. 3,000 has been made on the receipts side, and of Rs. 4,500 on the charges side, on account of examination fees and charges;
- (b) The heading "cargo boat fees," with an estimated charge of Rs. 50 in the year, has been struck out. The Chittagong cargo boat fees and charges must be credited to the Port Fund;
- (c) The heading "Dacca Government bungalow" has been struck out of both sides of the estimate; its receipts and charges will be shown in the Public Works Department budget;
- (d) The heading "customs publications" is allowed to stand for the coming year in the miscellaneous estimates; next year the receipts and charges under this head must be shown in the "printing estimates;"
- (e) The charges under "cemeteries" are struck out, and must be shown in the Public Works Department estimates, in which there are already certain receipts and charges on account of cemeteries. It is desirable that all the charges on this account should appear in one place;

- (f) The proposed grant of Rs. 21,895 to "conservancy and municipalities" is struck out from the "miscellaneous" estimate; the money will be paid from Public Works credit of ten lakhs for grants-in-aid of district and municipal committees.
- (g) A grant of Rs. 1,00,000 has been allowed on account of subdivisional establishments, which it is estimated will cost about Rs. 2,00,000 during 1873-74, but it is hoped that the Government of India will give the other lakh by an addition to the provincial assignment.
- (h) The increased grant under "cattle pounds," estimated by the Accountant-General, is too large. He explains that his estimate was based on the district estimates. The establishments for cattle pounds are sanctioned, reduced, or increased under the orders of Commissioners of divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that while the cattle trespass fees have increased about 10 per cent. during three years, the cattle pound expenditure has increased 38 per cent. The Accountant-General will be requested to state in what divisions the great increase of expenditure has mainly occurred, and measures will be taken to reduce this expenditure.
- (j) The proposed grant of Rs. 10,000 on account of guards for public offices is struck out; the provincial Government has as yet received no assignment to meet such a charge. If an assignment be made, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider whether the charge ought not to appear in the police budget.
- (k) The proposed grant of Rs. 16,700 for "miscellaneous and unforeseen charges" is too small; Rs. 48,265 were allotted on this account for the current year; the Government of India has recently directed that more than one considerable item should be debited to this head; and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh) be made under this head.
- (l) A further sum of Rs. 26,800 has been added to the estimate, in accordance with the Accountant-General's supplementary letter No. 1053C, dated 22nd March 1873, to meet the cost of establishments sanctioned for provincial and local work in the offices of the Accountant-General and Commissioners of division.
3. In the abstract of the provincial budget the grants for "petty repairs" and for "municipal rates and rents" will be treated as sub-heads of the "miscellaneous" estimate. These charges which do not belong to or constitute a provincial department, are of a purely miscellaneous nature.

ORDERED that copy of the resolution and of the Accountant-General's letter be forwarded to the Accountant-General for information, with the request that the report asked for in paragraph 2, clause (h), of the resolution may be furnished.

Also, that copy, with copy of the Accountant-General's letter with enclosures, be forwarded to the Public Works Department for information, with reference to paragraph 2, clauses (c) and (e). The items transferred to the Public Works Department budget are, as estimated by the Accountant-General—

	Estimated receipts.	Estimated charges.
Dacca Government bungalow...	2,400	2,500
Cemeteries ...	.....	8,800
Conservancy and municipalities ...	.....	21,800

Also, that the resolution be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RULES FOR LEASING JUNGLE LANDS IN ASSAM AND CACHAR.

No. 1071, dated Calcutta, the 4th April 1873.

From—L. C. ABBOTT, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
To—The Commissioners of Assam and Dacca.

I AM directed to forward herewith a draft of suggested rules for the leasing of waste lands in Assam and Cachar, and to request that you will favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an early expression of your opinion on them, and with any proposals for their amendment which may seem to you advantageous.

2. I am at the same time to inform you that a draft of revised rules for the sale of waste lands in Bengal has been submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. Under the new rules the terms of revenue-free purchase of culturable waste land will probably be enhanced; but, on the other hand, it will be seen that the Government proposes very liberal lease rules.

3. As to the terms of sale in fee simple, it is to be observed that a large area is not required for *bonâ fide* tea-planting, and that the cultivation requires the outlay of much capital. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore believes that a reasonable enhanced price for so much of the land as is really required will not seriously deter, while it will keep down the land-jobbing, which was at one time the great bane.

4. If, however, a man is not prepared to buy at a reasonable price, he might, under the proposed lease rules, rent at one shilling per annum for ten years, and thereafter pay ordinary revenue rates. Or, if an enterprising man, whether planter or cultivator, wishes to reclaim a comparatively small block of land not otherwise reclaimable, and shows that he is *bonâ fide* ready to do so, he would be allowed to do it, holding four years rent-free, three years at quarter, three years at half, and thereafter at full revenue rates. But in this case the lease will not be a property freely transferable till the land is reclaimed, and under both forms of lease the land may be resumed if it is not utilised.

5. Above all things His Honor considers it necessary to guard against the practice previously too common of taking up much land on terms which involve little or no immediate payment, and keeping it without any serious attempt at cultivation (so that no one else can get it,) in the hope of floating a company or making profit in some such way; the result being that if it turns out a good speculation, the grantee fulfils his bargain; if not, he throws it up with little loss.

RULES FOR LEASING JUNGLE LANDS IN ASSAM AND CACHAR.

I.—Unassessed waste lands not previously cultivated or only cultivated in the joom method and long since abandoned, and which are so covered with jungle as to require clearance, may be granted on leases for ten years in lots containing not less than a hundred and not more than a thousand acres.

II.—Applications for such leases shall be made to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land is situated.

Every such application shall state—

the estimated area in acres of the land applied for;

the situation of the land, and its boundaries, accurately defined in such a way that it can be clearly recognised.

III.—The Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of such application, shall enter it in a register to be kept for the purpose, and shall compare it with the records of his office.

If, in such comparison, it shall appear the land is available, he shall take measures to have it identified on the ground and measured either by the mouzadar, or, if he think necessary, by any other special agency. He shall also satisfy himself by careful local inquiry that there are no claims of any kind to the land. If the land applied for be bordered on any side by jungle, the Deputy Commissioner may, for the purposes of the identification and measurement required by this section, call upon the applicant to cut a boundary line between the land and such jungle.

IV.—If on inquiry the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that no right of any kind exists in the land applied for, and that there is no other objection to leasing it; and if, after its position, extent and description have been accurately ascertained, it be found to fulfil the

conditions prescribed in rule I, the Deputy Commissioner may grant it to the applicant on a lease for ten years at the rate of eight annas, equivalent to one shilling, per acre per annum, provided he be satisfied that such applicant is prepared to reclaim and utilise the land. In such leases a reasonable proportion of unculturable land used for grazing, fuel, or other purposes, may be let at four annas per acre, if the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that it is not worth more. If there be more than one applicant for the same land, the Deputy Commissioner may put the lease up to auction.

V.—The lease-holder shall be bound to put up, within one year from the date of lease, such boundary marks as the Collector may deem sufficient. If he should fail to comply with this condition, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the marks to be put up, and shall realize the cost from the lease-holder in the same manner as if it were an arrear of revenue on the land.

VI.—Holdings settled for ten years under the above provisions shall be heritable and transferable on the condition that all transfers are registered in the office of the Deputy Commissioner. At the end of the ten years' settlement, if the lessee is found to have properly used and cultivated the land, he will be entitled to a renewal of lease for ten years at fair revenue rates, such as are charged on land cultivated with the ordinary crops of the country; and so on after every ten years, or any longer period which the Government may fix. In case of such renewal a fair proportion of land used for fuel, grazing, sites for houses, &c., may, at the discretion of the officers of Government, be included at half rates if culturable, and at one-fourth rates if unculturable.

VII.—Under a similar procedure, leases for ten years of plots of uncultivated jungle land not less than five and exceeding five hundred acres, which are in such a condition as to require heavy labor for clearance, may be given to cultivators or planters on the following terms, if the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the land is not likely to be taken up for cultivation without special concession, and that the applicant has the means of reclaiming, and is about *bonâ fide* to reclaim the land. But such leases shall not be transferable without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner, and that consent will not be given unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that throughout the time of occupation there has been continuous and active reclamation of the land, and that the occupant is compelled to part with it by unforeseen circumstances.

Rates for the above leases :—

Four years, rent-free.

Three years, one-fourth full revenue rates.

Three years, one-half full revenue rates.

VIII.—If at the end of a ten years' lease under rule VII the land is found to be properly reclaimed and utilised, the lessee will be entitled to a renewal of lease on a heritable and transferable title on the conditions laid down in rule VI.

IX.—No more than one lease can be given to any one person under rules IV and VII without the special sanction of Government.

X.—If the Deputy Commissioner at any time finds that land leased under rules IV or VII is not properly reclaimed and utilised, he may resume the lease; but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner. In case a lessee holding rent-free under rule VII is not fairly reclaiming the land, the Deputy Commissioner shall be bound to resume it.

XI.—No lessee under rules IV or VII is entitled to sell or carry off wood growing on the land. Such wood may only be used for the fair and legitimate purposes of cultivation and manufacture on the land leased.

The right of Government to the minerals under the land is reserved during the currency of the lease under rules IV and VII, but the lessee may quarry stone or other minerals for fair use on the land.

A renewed lease after the expiration of the first ten years under rules VI and VIII will convey the right to wood and minerals, unless they are specially reserved.

Form of Register under these Rules.

Number and date of application.	Name and father's name of applicant, with condition, nationality, present residence, &c.	Name of mouzah or village in which land is situate, with specification of the land applied for.	Area and description of land as ascertained on inquiry with boundaries.	Result of inquiry as to the existence of rights or other objection to leasing.	Arrangements of applicant for reclaiming, and ground on which Deputy Commissioner is satisfied on that point.	Abstract of final order with date.	Terms of lease if granted.

SALE OF OPIUM IN 1874.

No. 2176, dated Fort William, the 29th March 1873.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Board of Revenue may be instructed to inform all persons interested in the opium trade that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell in the calendar year 1874 more than 45,000* chests of Bengal opium.

* Forty-five thousand chests.

2. The Government cannot of course, until the crop is gathered, pledge itself to bring forward for sale in 1874 as many as 45,000 chests; but should the crop now on the ground yield more than 45,000 chests, the excess will not be sold in 1874, but will be reserved for sale in 1875.

THE LATE OPERATIONS IN THE GARO HILLS.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1873.

READ—

The following papers regarding the late operations in the Garo Hills:—

Letter from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, No. 74, dated 5th December 1872.

"	"	"	"	83,	"	26th	"	"
"	"	"	"	296,	"	28th	"	"
"	"	"	"	87,	"	4th January	1873.	
"	"	"	"	15,	"	6th February	"	
"	"	"	"	23,	"	12th	"	"

and demi-official correspondence.

1. RESOLUTION.—In a letter No. 4413, dated 24th July 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor drew the attention of the Government of India to the absolute necessity which existed for thoroughly reclaiming that part of the Garo Hills which was still independent of control. It was stated that since the policy of direct management of the hill communities had been introduced in 1866, village after village had submitted to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner in charge, voluntarily enrolling themselves as British subjects and proving the genuineness of their action by regular payment of the trifling dues imposed on them. It was shown that a considerable portion of the hills had been thus brought within the pale of regular government. It was explained that the Lieutenant-Governor would have been quite content to wait for the gradual submission of the remaining Garos had they on their part been content to live at peace with their neighbours now under our protection; but they had chosen to commence active hostilities by raiding on dependent villages, and frequently gave protection to criminals who had offended against our laws. Conduct like this threatened disturbance not only to the peace of the Garo district, but danger to the plains of Gawalparah and Mymensing, in which on more than one recent occasion the Garo raids had caused considerable panic. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed therefore to put an end to the independence of the savages inhabiting this nook in the midst of British territory, bringing them under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner, and opening paths through the centre of the hills along which our police could patrol.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor's proposals met with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and the necessary preparations for an expedition were at once taken in hand. The local officers had suggested at first that a body of about 300 or 350 armed police, including the 150 men permanently stationed in the Garo Hills, would suffice for the duty; but the Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting with Colonel Haughton, the Commissioner, considered it expedient to allow no possible chance of miscarriage in such an enterprise, and provided for the collection of at least 500 armed police, supported on the side of the Khasi Hills by three companies of regular troops. It was also decided not to commence active operations till the middle of November, by which time it was hoped the country would become tolerably healthy for men from the plains.

3. The expeditionary force was divided into three columns. One column, under Captain Davis, entered the hills from the Goalparah district on the north by the Nibari Dwâr; a second, under Mr. Daly, entered from the Mymensing district on the south; the third or main column under Captain Williamson, the Deputy Commissioner, marched from Toora, the head-quarters of the Garo Hills District. It was arranged that each column should follow a prescribed route through the independent tract, visiting and enforcing the submission of all villages on its way; and it was hoped that all would meet at a central rendezvous at about the same time. Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, was deputed to conduct survey operations in communication with Captain Williamson.

4. The expedition was singularly successful. Captain Williamson occupied, without opposition, Dilmagiri, the leading independent village, which had been concerned in the recent raids, and received the submission of all the hamlets in the neighbourhood. Mr. Daly joined him on the 14th December, after repulsing, without loss of men on his side, an attack which the Garos made on his camp. He too had received tenders of submission from most of the villages on his route. Establishing themselves at Rongrengiri, Captain Williamson and Mr. Daly, while waiting for the arrival of the northern column under Captain Davis, visited all the Garo villages within reach, and after receiving their offers of submission, arranged for the payment of the usual small house tax; occasionally inflicting and realizing fines where opposition had been offered or orders disobeyed, and insisting on the surrender of all skulls kept as trophies of raids.

5. Captain Davis' column was longer on the road, and did not join the others till the 2nd January. He had, however, visited all the independent villages on both sides of his line of march, and though he had been twice attacked, he had been able to repulse the Garos and punish the offending communities without much difficulty.

6. During January the remaining independent villages were visited, and submitted. The Garos, convinced apparently that resistance was hopeless, accepted the terms offered them by Captain Williamson, and have, under his directions, been engaged in opening out paths across the hills in several directions, which they will be required hereafter to maintain. The survey had also by the latest reports all but completed its duty and filled up the blank which has hitherto disfigured the maps.

7. Captain Williamson has appointed luskurs, or village representatives, in the newly-acquired tracts, who will be responsible for management on the system already in force in the dependent villages. The hills have been again traversed by him from end to end with a small guard, and found to be perfectly quiet; the new state of things being accepted with a considerable amount of cheerfulness, and great eagerness for trade being manifested on all hands. Already the expeditionary force is being broken up, and men and officers are returning to their own districts.

8. Although the success which has been achieved has been rapid and is likely, as the local officers believe, to prove lasting, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous to leave nothing to chance. His Honor thinks it necessary

that the Deputy Commissioner should be in a position to repress any attempt at a rising, and to punish wilful disobedience of his orders. The ordinary police force of the Garo Hills numbers 150 men. These are used solely as military guards, the administration being based on the village system of luskurs already alluded to. The armed police will now be raised to 300 men, in accordance with the statement submitted with the Commissioner's letter No. 16, dated 6th instant, the details of which are hereby sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with Colonel Haughton in the views expressed by him in the same letter as to the expediency of scattering about police posts and the propriety of managing the country by the luskur system; but His Honor is disposed to hold that at any rate one strong post should be maintained in the tract lately independent, so that the authority of Government may be visible and beyond doubt. It would be most unwise to allow the Garos to suppose that the expedition was merely a sort of retaliatory raid, or to leave any opening for conduct involving fresh operations.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to give money to complete the system of roads across the hills, towards the opening of which so much has been already done, and he trusts that no effort will be spared to establish markets and develop trade. Roads and markets ought very speedily to create a social revolution in the hills. The Lieutenant-Governor would also be glad to see the American and other missionaries, who have so zealously undertaken the education of these hill races under the grant-in-aid system, taking advantage of the present circumstances to establish schools for Garos in the hills, instead of keeping them, as hitherto, in the plains of Goalparah. Government would render all reasonable assistance to such an enterprise.

10. There is much reason to believe that the country is rich in many natural products. Its cotton trade has always been considerable, and was known even in the days of the Moguls; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, instead of our having to burn large quantities of cotton in punishment of outrage, as was unhappily necessary in a few instances, we may find here a new source of supply to Manchester. The Deputy Commissioner must now do what he can, by the introduction of improved seed and by encouraging trade, to develop this cultivation. On the timber of the hills the Lieutenant-Governor expects full and special report, and will pass no orders on paragraphs 3 to 6 of Colonel Haughton's letter No. 15, dated 6th February, till this is received. Wild elephants are said to be very numerous, and probably kheddah operations would prove profitable at an early date. On all these matters, and on the capabilities of the country generally, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes for further and fuller report from the Deputy Commissioner, when the pressure of his present survey work is over.

11. The Deputy Commissioner must also report more in detail the arrangements made by him for administering the newly-acquired villages. The number of luskurs appointed, their status among their own people, and the mode of selection adopted, should all be explained.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot conclude this resolution without noticing more particularly the services rendered by all concerned in it. Though it has been an all but bloodless campaign, the hardships to which officers and men have been exposed in an unhealthy jungle—marching with the lightest possible equipment—suffering from malaria and extremes of heat and cold—have been more than usually fall to the lot even of Indian frontier forces. His Honor has learnt with much regret that the health of so many of those engaged has suffered severely from these causes. The expedition has however, it may be hoped finally, established British authority in a country which was hitherto an almost unknown land—an eyesore on our maps and a reproach to our administration.

13. To Colonel Haughton, who, as Commissioner, has had the responsibility of all the arrangements, the Lieutenant-Governor must tender his warm acknowledgments. He must especially thank Captain Williamson,

the Deputy Commissioner, to whom the active conduct of the expedition fell. Captain Williamson, since the first occupation of the hills in 1866, has been in charge of the district, except during one period of leave, and he is yet at his post. Captain Williamson's good work as Deputy Commissioner has been frequently acknowledged by successive Governments. To him it is owing that so much of the Garo Hills had before this expedition submitted voluntarily to British rule; and it is quite possible that in time he would thus have brought all the hillmen under his influence. His future task has now, however, been made easier to his hands, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the success of the late operations has been greatly due to his own excellent suggestions and arrangements, and to his indefatigable exertions in the field. He has throughout been ably seconded by the various police officers deputed to this duty. Mr. Daly and Captain Davis, Messrs. Goad, Scanlan, and Cawley, police officers, and Mr. Reily employed in district work during Captain Williamson's employment on the expedition, merit commendation. Colonel Gordon also rendered valuable help in organizing the force and bringing his experience to bear on the *matériel* of the expedition. Colonel Haughton favorably mentions his Personal Assistant Mr. Pughe. The services of all these officers will be brought before the Government of India.

14. The assistance rendered by the detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry on the eastern side of the hills has also to be cordially acknowledged. Though the troops were not called on for active service, they have done most valuable work in opening out a long reach of a road, which will eventually unite the head-quarters of the Garo Hills with Shillong.

15. With his endorsement No. 23, dated 12th instant, Colonel Haughton forwards a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, setting out the services rendered by the neighbouring zemindars in the way of providing coolies and provisions for the force. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that letters conveying the thanks of Government be addressed to these gentlemen. Colonel Haughton was able to make much use of the resources of Cooch Behar.

No. 74, dated Julpigoree, the 5th December 1872.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division.
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, progress of the Garo expedition.

2. As already arranged, the expeditionary force was divided into four bodies. On the 22nd ultimo Colonel Gordon and Captain Williamson proceeded with Captain Davis, commanding the hillmen, by the steamer to Goalparah. They found that the provision depôts at Gabul Thappa, places well in the interior, and Niburi and Bengalkhatta, on the Goalparah frontier, were fully supplied. Colonel Cumber, the Deputy Commissioner, was also able to furnish a number of elephants obtained from the zemindar, and as many coolies as were required. I am not aware on what date Captain Davis actually marched, but he was to proceed into the interior of the Garo Hills on the 4th instant. Captain Williamson having seen that the arrangements were all complete, returned with Colonel Gordon to Tura, taking with him a large supply of provisions; these he immediately commenced to push forward to Seebulgiri and Farrangiri; he anticipated leaving on the same date. The party under Mr. Daly was already in the hills, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Farrangiri, when Captain Williamson returned, and Mr. Daly was engaged in forming provision depôts, the exact location of which, however, I am not informed of. It is believed that his wants were fully supplied.

3. The headmen of Kakeoagiri, two villages which after tendering allegiance broke out, and were, it is believed, concerned in the murder committed in the beginning of the year, have tendered unconditional submission and engaged to supply coolies, if wanted, for Mr. Daly's party. The Garos

generally appear disposed to yield the expedition all the assistance in their power.

4. Captain Williamson has furnished each officer with lists of the places to be visited, the names of the headmen, and a sketch of the route to be followed, with such subsidiary instructions as he deemed necessary for their guidance.

5. The military reserve, consisting of the three companies of the 43rd Native Infantry, reached its destination about the 20th ultimo, and immediately commenced hutting themselves: the site seems to be singularly well chosen, as the party looked down on the plains in two different directions. As soon as they provide shelter for themselves they will commence a road to Tura, the men and coolies provided for their carriage both working upon it.

6. The survey party under Captain Woodthorpe left Goalparah in company with Captain Williamson; by my advice they took with them coolies of the Khasi Hills for the carriage of their baggage and provisions. They at once commenced clearing the sites for trigonometrical stations.

No. 83, dated Camp Pooteemaree, the 26th December 1872.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I REGRET that the difficulties of communication with the various officers in the field have prevented me from giving early and complete information as to the movements of the parties engaged. This evening I have received the first diaries from Mr. Daly and Captain Williamson. The information contained has been anticipated demi-officially. On the whole it appears that although there is a general tendency to submission, the Garos are fully alive to the fact that we intend to bring all professing independence into submission, and desire to preserve their honor amongst their countrymen by some attempts at opposition. I feel no doubt as to the general results of the expedition. It appears to me that the events which have taken place show very plainly the absolute necessity for it, for, as far as I am informed, these people have never shown the least disposition to enter into terms with the British Government. They have been repeatedly invited to do so, but have rejected all overtures made to them, and have simply assumed the privilege of murdering our people in the plains, or any of their neighbours who submitted to us at their pleasure.

2. It has appeared in all the correspondence of the last six or seven years that those Garos who had submitted to our rule were in terror of those who had not done so, and, especially in the early part of this year, that they were liable to be attacked for having done so. I should have been very glad indeed if any of the heads of the independent communities had professed a desire to negotiate with us; but they have all along rejected attempts at communication with them, so there remained nothing but an appeal to force. I am of opinion, from the tone these people have held, and continue to hold, that there is no course open to the Government but that of bringing them into unconditional submission. I trust this object may be effected within the next two or three months; but if not, I would recommend to the Government the policy of proceeding in like manner in a second campaign. The labour, unless the work is effectually done, will be lost.

3. With these remarks I beg to offer some detail of the operations of the different parties engaged.

4. *Mr. Daly, Cachar Police.*—Mr. Daly's diary, commencing from the 7th December, has been received this evening. I have no previous narrative, though I have received some information as to his departure from Cachar and arrival on the frontier by water, which appears to have been very expeditiously accomplished; nor have I any account of his arrival at Farrangiri, an outpost in the hills held during the rains. His diary commences from the 7th

of December, on which date he left that place. I observe here that the ultimate name of almost every settlement in the hills is "giri," which means "hill," and to avoid confusion I have myself dropped it and directed officers to do so.

5. Mr. Daly left Farrang on the 7th December, with a body of Nepaulese and Garo coolies: 89 of the latter deserted during the night. The next day (8th December) he met some people with the headman from Kukwa, who afforded him assistance. These people had been in opposition in May last. Further, he met men from Nengmandul, who tendered submission, and in the same march men from Bowee, who likewise tendered submission. The village was found deserted but not destroyed, as previously reported. The people of Bowee appear to have intended to have resisted, but to have thought better of it. The next day (9th) Mr. Daly marched through a country he describes as easy, and crossed the Summesury river, which was found fordable and navigated by canoes on it, but not navigable from the plains, as heavy

* Otherwise Rong Rong.

falls occur in its course. He passed on easily to Rong Ring,* which is described as a very defensible position. Captain Williamson describes the people of this village as ill disposed, though they have paid revenue for three years. On the 10th December Mr. Daly encamped near Rong Ring and sent back 100 Garo coolies and 95 Nepaulese for provisions; at 5 in the evening the Garos appeared about and burnt their old village (this is said to be the work of the Samadul Garos) close to his camp. The next day Mr. Daly took care to protect his camp, and received an additional supply of coolies from Budaru and Nengmandul. Some of his people met some of the independent, who declared their intention of not submitting and of revenging themselves on those who had done so. Captain Williamson is of opinion that all the people Mr. Daly refers to will submit.

6. On the 12th December Mr. Daly† had heard around his camp voices of men during the previous night. At 1 in the afternoon the Garos attacked and were driven off without loss on our side, losing two of their own men, killed, and another wounded. They are reported to have belonged to Rong Ring and Samandal and Dabot. The close nature of the jungle gives the Garos a great advantage. Fleeing, the Garos said they would come with reinforcements, but up to the 15th had made no signs of doing so.

7. On the 13th Mr. Daly got within hearing of Captain Williamson's camp, and he was alarmed by a fire of three shots, which turned out afterwards to have been made at a wild elephant. The next day (14th) he joined Captain Williamson, from which date I have no further record of his proceedings.

8. I now beg to detail the proceedings of Captain Williamson's party, also received this evening. On the 9th instant he marched from Selbal, passing Afal and Gangdeng, to Kiria, where he halted. The two last villages were heretofore independent, but submitted, and paid the tax fixed on them of 8 annas per house. The road was excessively difficult and very tiring to the coolies. The people *en route* showed their unwillingness to disclose the paths by professing ignorance, which is an old Garo custom; but Captain Williamson found they were perfectly informed of the movements of Captain Davis to the north and Mr. Daly to the south. In obedience to

† On the line prescribed.

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his orders the people had cleared the paths‡ and gave in their tribute at the rate of 8 annas per house. A hamlet of Dilma, called Englock, submitted and paid tribute; and another called Banee also submitted. On the 11th he marched to Dilma, the roads being shown by the people of Tongbal. He found the people had removed, and that they had done their best to stop the way by felling trees across the path and planting spikes. Dilma was found to be a very large village in a fine position. He stayed the next day (12th) at the village, and perceived that the people had been long prepared to abandon their place.

9. Dilma appears to be very much nearer our Goalparah frontier than any report I had received induced me to believe. It seems to be within an easy distance of Jeera, in Goalparah, at an elevation of some 1,500 feet higher than the station of Tura, probably about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

10. Dilma is supposed to be the head of the opposition, and the place to which all looked for an outstand; but it made no show. Captain Williamson next day (13th) marched to Migadope by an easy road, and Saramphang, where he encamped. Here he received again information of Mr. Daly's movements and the attack made upon him by the Garos.

11. On the 14th, Rungba, Nengmandul, Bowee, and other villages dependent on us, paid in the tax imposed upon them. They had been lately ill disposed. Captain Williamson effected a junction with Mr. Daly, who was at Rong Ring. Captain Williamson's diary terminates on the 15th, on which date nothing fresh had occurred. One or two cases of what appears to be cholera had occurred amongst the Garos and Nepaulese in his camp, which he attributed to surfeit of decayed meat.

12. The information I have received of the movements of the northern party under Captain Davis is very brief, through the medium of short notes. His diaries have not reached me; but as far as the information goes, it seems he was perfectly successful. He appears to have been twice attacked by the Garos, and to have driven them off without loss.

No. 296T, dated Camp Pooteemaree, the 28th December 1872.

Memo. by—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in continuation of this office letter No. 83 of the 26th instant, with observation that several of the villages mentioned as friendly by the Deputy Commissioner appear to be among the number at enmity with Government in 1865-66 on account of the acts of the zemindar of Shooshung.

*Diary of the Deputy Commissioner of Garo Hills from 16th to 22nd
December 1872.*

16th December.—Went from camp at Saramphang with Captain Woodthorpe and visited two villages of Samandal which lie close to our camp. Captain Woodthorpe was able to fix the position of these villages.

I sent off Gual, *alias* Disan, the Lukma of Runghak, to communicate with the villagers of Mandalan, Dilma, and others. He promised to return to camp at Rongreng in four or five days.

Sent Dost Mahomed, Inspector, and all the coolies in camp to clear the path between Rongreng and Saramphang. The country is low near here and liable to inundation in places.

Another Garo died of a disease similar to cholera in its symptoms. There

NOTE.—This disease, from Captain Williamson's report, appears plainly due to surfeit of rotten pigs' flesh found in deserted villages.

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is a good deal of sickness in camp; several of the Nepaulese coolies are sick. The Garos whom I have with me in camp are much alarmed at the appearance of sickness; it

makes them all anxious to leave us, and I shall have difficulty in getting Garo coolies unless the sickness abates.

17th December.—Marched from Saramphang to Rongreng and joined Mr. Daly's camp. One or two more fatal cases among the coolies to-day. I hope the change of camp may shake off the disease. The camp at Rongreng is well situated; it is high in a clearance of the sâl forests, and the sun shines

on the site the greater part of the day. Water of good quality from the Summessuri* is near at hand. The villagers of Jongmi, Udi, and Sengsram paid up their revenue to-day. The Lukma of Jongmi did not however make his appearance, but I have sent for him.

* This name is a Bengalee version of the Garo name Shemshong.

18th December.—Halted at Rongreng. The Garos of Rongreng signified their wish to come in, and said they were between two fires,—the fear of us and of the Dilma Garos, which is very likely true. They declare the Samandal Garos fired their village† The villagers of Rongma, Farram, and Dorak came in to-day. They have paid up their revenue to the officer at Farram. They seem to have suffered considerably from being kept away from their villages in the jungles, and they were very poorly clad, even for Garos. A sad accident occurred to-day. A khallasee belonging to Captain Woodthorpe's party went to the jungles to fetch bamboos; as he was returning he fell in a trap set by the Rongreng Garos to kill deer, and the spear of the trap, which is united by a flexible hole, pierced him through the stomach, so that his bowels protruded. . . . The man died in a few hours.

† This refers to what is narrated in Mr. Daly's journal.

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19th December.—The Rongreng Garos came in in the morning and I sent them off to bring in the villagers of Sokodum and Rongribri, and others who are, I hear, anxious to submit. Marched with Captain Woodthorpe to Shemshong *via* Bangon by a different road from that followed by Major Austen and self. Captain Woodthorpe was able to set up his plane-table several times *en route*, and sketched in a considerable amount of new ground. The coolies arrived from Farram last evening and brought up rice—100 maunds of russud. The road from Rongreng to Bangon was very good; it lay through a splendid sâl forest. From Bangon to Shemshong the road was not so good. I got in the villagers of Bangon who had run away from fear of us. The villagers of Shemshong‡ were very friendly, and I found all the women and children in the village, which is the best evidence of the peaceable disposition of the village. As we left the village of Bangon we felt a very severe shock of earthquake, which was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound. The ground shook in an alarming manner, and the trees rocked to and fro as if in a storm; the shock was not such a severe one as we had in Mandul in January 1869.

‡ One of the villages which resisted the pretensions of the Raja of Shooshung.

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20th December.—Captain Woodthorpe wanted to follow the course of the Summessuri for some distance below Shemshong, so I procured boats from the village and went some miles down stream with him. The river about there, miles below Shemshong, is much broken up, and there are bad rapids which would prevent laden boats coming up,§ as suggested by Mr. Daly. The Lukmas of Bangon and Dawa, whom I sent for, came into camp late this evening. The villagers of Shemshong are capital fellows, and turned out most willingly with their boats, &c. There are great numbers of wild elephants near here, and as there is a good deal of level ground, this would be a very likely place for koomkee shikar. Sâl timber is abundant near the village. Fish is abundant in the Shemshong or Summessuri near here, and the Garos of the village understand how to catch them, and thus obtain an additional article of diet which is very beneficial to them.

§ This is perhaps a mistake. I have ascended very heavy rapids in Burma, and they are frequently navigated in Canada, though there "portages" are often necessary.

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21st December.—Sent my camp by land and went by boat myself with Captain Woodthorpe to Rongreng, where we arrived at 5 P.M. The river between Shemshong and Rongreng is not very interesting. Passed through two páras of Shemshong, one of which is called Achak Jangsio village. This village has paid up its revenue to Mr. Daly. Found all well in camp on my return. Nearly all the russud has come in from Farram. Found the dák has

come in from Turco; there were a large number of official letters. On marching in from Dilma to Saramphang, a Nepaulese coolie was reported missing in the evening. I warned all the camp to keep up close, and there was as usual a rear guard to bring up stragglers; but this man must have eluded the guard, and probably remained behind to drink some Garo liquor.* One or two of the

* Or desert.

coolies got hold of this liquor and got intoxicated, and were brought up by the rear guard. It was too late to search for this man that day; but the next day search was made for him by a guard I sent out, but no traces of him were found. It is not improbable he may have fallen in with the party who were returning from the attack on Mr. Daly's camp; and if so, there is every probability he was killed. The Nepaulese are very callous, and are often found to throw themselves down anywhere in the jungles and do all they know to escape carrying their loads. The jemadar of coolies has just reported three coolies ran away from Farram, where they had been sent to carry russud.

22nd December, Sunday.—Busy with correspondence. The villages of Samandal and Bowee came in and paid up their revenue. The village of Rungma also paid up its fine, as ordered by Captain LaTouche.

No. 87, dated Camp Tura, the 4th January 1873.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I BEG to report, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that I this morning arrived at Tura after several days' delay made in the hope of obtaining authentic information as to the burning of a godown in the frontier of Gawalparah. The most diligent inquiry having elicited nothing but vague report, I marched here this morning. Simultaneously with my arrival came the first dāk received for several days from Captain Williamson, which enclosed a report from Captain Davis's party, received some days before, copy of which is annexed. I also annex a copy of Captain Williamson's diary from the 23rd to the 29th December. I have received a demi-official note dated 30th December, which contains the same favorable information.

2. I would not have fined the people who have submitted for any acts of opposition to us, excepting proved and specific acts of raid into our territory; but it has been done and cannot be recalled, and it does not appear that as regards these independents, so called hitherto, that any advantage could result from further inquiry. Inquiry will be made, however, into the participation of any who had made allegiance to us who joined them, and some punishment will be awarded.

3. It will be gratifying to the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that there are very few villages still outstanding who have not as yet been visited; of the successful achievement of these I think there can be no doubt. As far as known to me, I think they are of no consequence and will submit as soon as visited. They appear all to be situated well to the west and near Gawalparah, and I believe there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining access to them in the dry season. I have no official report of the proceedings of Captain Davis, but it would seem from all that has come to my knowledge that he has acted with vigor and decision. He appears himself and his subaltern, Mr. Scanlan, to have had fever, which is a great drawback in a campaign; though the disease may not be serious, the bodily work, marching on foot, and reconnoitring, with occasional opposition, is heavy enough for most men. After their labor in a febrile country, they are likely to suffer from a fever attack which prevents them from writing, and when recovered they have early next day to march again. In this view I am prepared to exonerate Captain Davis fully for absence of communication from him. I have heard that a diary from him passed through this station some days back, but it has not reached me yet.